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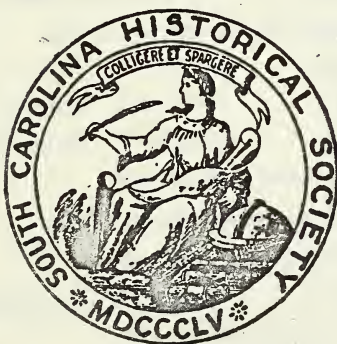
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# THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVIII.

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## THE BARONIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH

### XVI

#### QUENBY AND THE EASTERN BRANCH OF COOPER RIVER

On the 24 October 1682 the Lords Proprietors of Carolina created Mr John Ashby a Cassique, to whom the baronies attached to that dignity were to be granted as he required.<sup>1</sup> He was a merchant of London described in his patent as "Johannes Ashby Londini Mercator" and had been previously connected in adventures with some of the Lords Proprietors; for he was with the Earl of Shaftsbury, the Earl of Craven, Lord Berkley, Sir George Carteret, Sir Peter Colleton, and many others a member of the Royal African Company of England.<sup>2</sup> To this Company incorporated on the 27 September 1672 King Charles the Second granted "all the regions and dominions extending from Sallee in South Barbary to Cape de Bona Esperanza, during the term of 1000 years:"<sup>3</sup> a grant which on paper was as easy to make as the grant of Carolina

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar of State Papers. Am. and West Indies*, Vol. 1681-1685, p. 339. His patent as cassique is recorded Prob. Court Charleston in Bk. 1722-1726, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Calendar of State Papers. Am. and West Indies*, Vol. 1669-1674, p. 410.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, but of which the grantees found it more difficult to take possession.

Previous to the grant to him of the dignity of a cassique John Ashby had on 25 April 1681, received a grant made to him as John Ashby "Gentleman" of 2000 acres on the Southernmost side of the Eastern branch of Cooper river "at a place called by the Indians Yadhaw:"<sup>4</sup> and on 7 June 1682 the Lords Proprietors in a letter to the Governor and Council state that, "Mr John Ashby who "has done us much good service in procuring seeds wishes to enlarge his plantation. Permit his agent to take up not more "than three thousand acres."<sup>5</sup>

This John Ashby Merchant of London was a cadet of the family of Ashby of Quenby in the County of Leicester, who descend from Richard de Ashby Lord of the Manors of South Croxton and Quenby, County Leicester in A.D. 1297. According to Burke in his "Commoners"<sup>6</sup> he was a younger son of George Ashby of Quenby who in 1636 built the fine mansion house at Quenby at a cost of £12,000, and married Elizabeth Bennet of London by whom he had among other children John Ashby the merchant of London. There is a long account of Quenby Hall in Leicestershire in the English magazine *Country Life* in the N<sup>o</sup>s for 14 and 21 October 1911 describing the fine mansion house and garden and giving an account of the family, and stating that the fourth George Ashby in succession (who according to Burke was the nephew of the first cassique John Ashby) was styled from his devotion to planting "honest George Ashby the Planter."

John Ashby the first cassique according to Burke married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Benjamin Thorowgood alderman of London and had among other children John Ashby of Carolina. It is very doubtful if the elder John Ashby the first cassique ever in person came out to Carolina. The warrant for the survey of his 2000 acres was issued in Carolina and dated 17 Novr 1680<sup>7</sup> and a warrant for a town lot in Charles Town was also issued to him in Carolina 6<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1681<sup>8</sup> but the next warrant in his favour is dated 17

<sup>4</sup> *Off. Hist. Comm.*, Bk. G, p. 138.

<sup>5</sup> *Calendar of State Papers. Am. and West Indies*, Vol. 1681-1685, p. 242.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. 4, pp. 176-177.

<sup>7</sup> Printed Warrants for 1680-1692, p. 22.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 46.

Jany 1695/6.<sup>9</sup> On 2 May 1693 he executed a power of attorney to his son John Ashby Jun<sup>r</sup> to collect the debts due to him in Bermuda and Carolina.<sup>10</sup> It is possible he came out to the province about 1681 and returned to England. He may have had his grants taken out in his name by some representative as was done in other cases. The letter of the Proprietors of 7 June 1682 is to permit his "agent" to take out land. However there seems no doubt that his son John came to the province sometime between 1693 and 1695 and thereafter took out several grants in his father's name. The elder John Ashby—the first Cassique—died in 1699 in England, and according to the abstract we have of his will, left his estate real and personal in Carolina to his son John "now in Carolina" upon the latter's paying £200. to each of his sisters Theodosia and Jemima.<sup>11</sup> In his will he mentions his father-in-law and his brother-in-law Thorowgood. There was a warrant on the 13 July 1682 to lay out to Joseph Thorowgood 3000 acres<sup>12</sup> and on 4 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1682 a grant was made to Joseph Thorowgood Gentleman of 3000 acres on Oola Coll Creek (at the head of Goose Creek).<sup>13</sup> The place still goes by the name of "Thorowgoods." On the 19 April 1683 a warrant was issued to lay out to Joseph Thorowgood a town lot in Charles Town<sup>14</sup> and on 4<sup>th</sup> January 1683 (1683/4) another warrant was issued to lay out to Joseph Thorowgood 640 acres due for the arrival of himself and twelve servants in the Province.<sup>15</sup> There is no apparent connection between John Ashby and this Joseph Thorowgood: the latter died sometime prior to 1696 for on 9 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1696 a grant was made to William Hawett of 3000 acres "formerly granted to Joseph Thorogood deceased "and for want of heirs and by virtue of an Act of Assembly entitled an Act for the better Settlement of this Part of the Province is escheated and reverted to the Lords Proprietors."<sup>16</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. for 1692-1711, p. 101.

<sup>10</sup> *S. C. Hist. and Gen., Mag.* Vol. IX, p. 75.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 161.

<sup>12</sup> Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 64.

<sup>13</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 61.

<sup>14</sup> Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, p. 95.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 117.

<sup>16</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 1, p. 449.

After the arrival of the younger John Ashby some grants were issued to his father and several to him apparently adjacent to the 2000 acre grant at Yadhaw viz.:

Original Yadhaw grant .....	2000 acres
Grant 9 Sept 1696 <sup>17</sup> .....	250 "
" 2 Jany 1697 <sup>18</sup> .....	490 "
" 12 " 1705/6 <sup>19</sup> .....	1500 "
" " " " 20.....	200 "
" " " " 21.....	200 "
" " " " 22.....	500 "
<hr/>	
Total.....	5140 "

The Indian name of Yadhaw was not retained. The exact lines of this 2000 acres cannot be ascertained. It did not bound directly on the river but apparently was located somewhat inland about where the plantation later known as "Walnut Grove" was situated. The two adjacent grants of 250 acres and 490 acres were situate on the river and the creek later known as Quenby creek and together formed a plantation of 740 acres upon which John Ashby—father or son—conferred the name of "Quenby" after the ancestral home in England. This name it has ever since retained under the modification or corruption of Quinby by which it is now known. The name has been variously spelled. In the deed from Thomas Shubrick to Roger Pinckney 27 July 1792<sup>23</sup> it is spelled "Queenbie;" and in other deeds "Queen Bee." Dr. Irving in his *Day on Cooper River*<sup>24</sup> gives an account of the odd way in which it happened to be called "Queen Bee," through the same sort of ludicrous distortion by which it has been stated that the name "Pee Dee" was taken from the initials P. D. carved by an early explorer on a tree on the river bank, or by which the Indian name "Accabee" near Charleston has been traced to the letters A. K. B. on some mythical map.

<sup>17</sup> *Off. Hist. Com.*, Bk. "N. C.," p. 156.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 178.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. 1701-1711, p. 40.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 41.

<sup>23</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. F, 6, p. 535.

<sup>24</sup> P. 72.



John Ashby, the second Cassique, who settled in Carolina apparently lived at the Quenby plantation as his home seat. He married Constantia Broughton a sister of the Hon. Thomas Broughton.<sup>25</sup> By her he seems to have had at least five children.

1. John Ashby the third Cassique who married Elizabeth Ball, but who left apparently but one child, a son named John who died young without issue.
2. Elizabeth who married the Rev. Thomas Hasell and became the ancestress of the numerous Hasell family of South Carolina.
3. Mary who married Col. Francis Le Jau and left issue.
4. Ann who married Gabriel Manigault and through her son Peter Manigault is the ancestress of the large Manigault family and its collateral connections.
5. Thomas Ashby who married Elizabeth Le Jau and left issue.

John Ashby the 2<sup>d</sup> Cassique died 30 Novr' 1716 and his widow Constantia 20 Jan'y 1720.<sup>26</sup>

The will of John Ashby the 2<sup>d</sup> Cassique was insufficiently executed but was made valid by an Act of the General Assembly.<sup>27</sup> It does not appear on the existing record. He appears from the recitals of wills and deeds to have devised to his eldest son John the Quenby plantation of 740 acres, to each of his three married daughters 500 acres, and to his youngest son Thomas a body of land possibly the bulk of the 2000 acre tract at Yadhaw.

John Ashby the 3<sup>rd</sup> Cassique on 8<sup>h</sup> Nov 1726 married Elizabeth Ball<sup>28</sup> daughter of Elias Ball, and died sometime about March 1729.<sup>29</sup> By his will he devised to his son John the plantation on Cooper river on which he then lived containing 740 acres and to any unborn child or children a plantation on Santee known as Webdoe containing 500 acres: should his son John and the unborn child die under 21 without issue then his wife Elizabeth was to have both plantations.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>25</sup> *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, Vol. XV, p. 174.

<sup>26</sup> Printed Reg. St. Thomas Par., p. 95.

<sup>27</sup> Memo. of Rev. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hasell, Memo. Bk. 5, p. 213.

<sup>28</sup> Printed Reg. St. Thomas Par., p. 26.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 95.

<sup>30</sup> Prob. Ct. Charleston, Vol. 1727-1729, p. 326.



His widow Elizabeth married on 10 February 1729/30 one John Vicaridge<sup>31</sup> who seems to have gone into possession of the Quenby plantation of 740 acres under his wife's title.<sup>32</sup> Whether he left any surviving children does not appear but he died prior to 15 Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1740 for on that date M<sup>rs</sup>. Elizabeth Vicaridge married Richard Shubrick.<sup>33</sup>

Richard and Thomas Shubrick his brother were merchants in London who came out to Carolina sometime after 1730 and were merchants in Charles Town. The earliest notice the writer has found of Richard Shubrick in South Carolina is in an unrecorded deed dated 7<sup>th</sup> June 1733 whereby "Richard Shubrick of Ratcliff "in the Parish of Stepney alias Stebunheath in the county of Middlesex, Merchant" acquired 1000 acres of land on the Edisto river about seven miles above the town called New London granted to Samuel Buttall in June 1682. From descriptions in conveyances of adjoining lands Richard Shubrick also was in possession of Quenby shortly after 1740: presumably through the right of his wife by whom he had a son named Richard Shubrick.<sup>34</sup> This last Richard apparently survived his mother and presumably inherited from her the Quenby plantation devised to her by her first husband John Ashby. Richard Shubrick seems to have returned to England with his son Richard. His brother Thomas remained in South Carolina and is the ancestor of the family of that name in South Carolina. A deed of mortgage on the record from Thomas Shubrick the son of Thomas to his cousin Richard Shubrick recites that the elder Richard Shubrick had returned to England and died there, and that his brother Thomas was indebted to him at the time of Richard's death, and to secure the debt mortgages a large amount of property including the Quinby plantation.<sup>35</sup>

On 27 July 1792 the younger Thomas Shubrick executed a conveyance to Roger Pinckney<sup>36</sup> reciting that his father had by his last will devised to his son Thomas the Quenby plantation, but was at the time of his death largely indebted to his nephew Richard Shubrick of London Merchant, and that the younger

<sup>31</sup> Printed. Reg. St. Philip's Par., p. 160.

<sup>32</sup> Memo. Bk. 4, pp. 252-258, in margin.

<sup>33</sup> Printed Reg. of St. Philip, p. 160.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 174.

<sup>35</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C. 6, p. 515.

<sup>36</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, 6, p. 535.

Thomas had given to his cousin his own bond for £16,000 sterling, and mortgaged Quenby and other lands to secure it, and now with Richard's acquiescence sold Quenby containing 1203 acres to Roger Pinckney for £2500 sterling. The inference is that one of the Richard Shubricks (probably the son as the heir of his mother Elizabeth) had conveyed Quenby to the elder Thomas Shubrick who devised it to his son Thomas, but neither the deed or will is now on record. Whilst in the hands of the Shubricks the acreage was swelled (probably by purchase) from 740 to 1203 acres. In the deed to Roger Pinckney the plantation is styled "Queenbie." Roger Pinckney conveyed Quenby, styled Quinby—to trustees to pay creditors and on 21 March 1816<sup>37</sup> those trustees conveyed the property to the late Isaac Ball in the hands of whose descendants it continued until after 1860.

To the North East Quenby bounded on a creek first called "Ashbys" creek, but later known as Quinby creek, and the bridge on which the public road crosses the creek was and is known as Quinby bridge. It was at this bridge that the encounter took place on the 17 July 1781 between the British forces under Col: Coates retreating from Moncks Corner, and the pursuing Americans under General Sumter. After the destruction of the bridge, and the prevention of the crossing of the Americans, Col: Coates fell back upon the plantation settlement of Quenby plantation, and took shelter under cover of the buildings, with the protection of which he administered a severe repulse to the attack against him the same afternoon. A full account of the two actions will be found in McCrady's *South Carolina in the Revolution*, vol: for 1780-1783, pp. 332-341. By some misapprehension Col: McCrady in his account speaks of Quinby bridge as a bridge across *Cooper river* when the bridge was really across Quinby creek but not far above the confluence of the creek with the river.

Thomas Ashby the youngest son of the immigrant John Ashby the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cassique established his plantation or home seat upon the lands devised to him by his father<sup>38</sup> and which he called Walnut Grove.<sup>39</sup> To this he added in 1746 1000 acres purchased from his nephew John Hasell consisting of two grants of 200 acres each to

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. O, 8, p. 144.

<sup>38</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, p. 303.

<sup>39</sup> Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 333.

John Ashby devised by him to his daughter Elizabeth Hasell, and 600 acres part of the 1500 acre grant which had apparently been acquired by the Rev. Thomas Hasell and devised to his son John.<sup>40</sup> Thomas Ashby married Elizabeth Le Jau and at his death in 1750 seems to have left five children viz. two sons Thomas and John and three daughters, Elizabeth who married Samuel Thomas, Ann who married Nicholas Harleston, and Constantia who married John Wigfall.

To his eldest son Thomas he devised the plantation on which he lived called Walnut Grove with some adjoining lands.<sup>41</sup> This Thomas Ashby married Margaret Henrietta Bonneau daughter of Anthony Bonneau and died in 1754 leaving an eldest son Thomas Ashby to whom he devised all his real estate<sup>42</sup> which included the Walnut Grove plantation. He left also a younger son named Anthony Ashby. Thomas Ashby the elder of the two sons married Ann Peyre and died in 1804 leaving a son named Thomas Ashby to whom he devised the whole of his plantation called Walnut Grove.<sup>43</sup> He also left three daughters Hannah who married ——— Edwards, Ann who married Thomas Jones Barksdale, and Elizabeth Ashby.

This last Thomas Ashby, fourth in the direct succession of Thomas Ashbys, in February 1825 conveyed the Walnut Grove plantation as then containing 2050 acres to Isaac Rembert<sup>44</sup> which ended the chapter of the ownership by the descendants of John Ashby, of the name, of any part of the lands in St. Thomas granted to Cassique John Ashby.

John Ashby the son of the first Thomas Ashby married Mary Bonneau and died in 1759 leaving a son John Ashby who married Magdalen Peyre and died in 1793 leaving one daughter Catherine who died without issue, and a daughter Mary who married Jacob Bond I'On. Anthony Ashby the son of the second Thomas Ashby married Charlotte Marion, and died in 1784 leaving a daughter Charlotte Videau who married Richard Singleton. Anthony Ashby was on 17 June 1775 commissioned a first lieutenant in the

<sup>40</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 7, p. 525.

<sup>41</sup> Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 333.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. 1752-1756, p. 232.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, Book D, p. 428.

<sup>44</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. P, p. 9. 441.

second regiment of foot commanded by Col: William Moultrie, and was later promoted to a captaincy in the same regiment.

The Eastern Branch of Cooper river, or rather according to the old wording the Eastern Branch of the T of Cooper river on or near which the grants to the two Ashby's were situated was a river draining quite an extensive local watershed. As in the case of all the freshwater rivers traversing the low country of South Carolina, it was a river with a margin of swamp land between the clear flow or channel of the river and the high land. The river was subject to tidal influence. Even in rivers where the current was too strong ever to actually flow backward under the tidal pressure, yet the effect would be to "swell" or raise the level of the body of water at flood and to lower it at ebb tide. The Cooper river being comparatively speaking a short river, except in unusual cases of flood, the tidal effect was to raise the whole level and sway the current with the tide, and on the Eastern Branch this tidal effect extended up to the very head of navigability. The margin of swamp was at such a level that it was flooded at high and bare and uncovered at low tide, the tides thus forming a wonderful method of both irrigation and drainage. The earliest grants were largely of the high land and where they included the swamp, the latter was not regarded of much value. When the adaptability of rice to the climate and soil was ascertained, the earliest cultivation was on the low lands, the swamps and low grounds draining into the river, but more or less distant from it and beyond and above all tidal influence.

The discovery of the utility of the tide for irrigation and drainage gave to the swamp on the river a value far beyond the inland swamps and the river cultivation by its greater certainty, economy and production, gradually displaced and drove out competitive rice cultivation, on the inland rice swamps; although in many cases of favorable situation the inland swamp continued to be utilized. In the case of the Cooper river its swamp margin, commonly called "Cedar Swamps," from the Cedar growth on the knolls and hammocks, proved very fertile and productive under the tidal cultivation of rice, and a high degree of agricultural prosperity was attained by the planters on that river up to 1860 under the old system of slave labour. The plantations so far as river front is concerned were not large, and were in comparatively



close proximity so as to form a social neighbourhood or society the members of which were in easy circumstances and more or less connected by ties of blood or marriage or early association. The Ashby grants all lay in the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis on the eastern side or bank of the river.

At the head of the Eastern Branch were the plantations called Limerich, Windsor, and Fishbrook an account of which, and their occupants, was given in the article on the Cypress Barony published in a previous number of this MAGAZINE.<sup>45</sup> North East of Quenby from which it was separated by Quinby Creek lay the extensive plantation known as "Silk Hope." This consisted primarily of a grant of 1940 acres made 24 June 1696 to Sir Nathaniel Johnson Knt.<sup>46</sup> The grant is stated to be "upon the head of the Eastern branch of Cooper river commonly called Silk Hope." Long previous to the date of this grant however Sir Nathaniel had established himself in the Province. On 29 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1683 a warrant was issued to lay out to him 560 acres "for the transportation into this province of thirteene servants." On 1<sup>st</sup> January 1683/4 another warrant was issued to him for 200 acres "for y<sup>e</sup> arriveall of fower servants" on the 12 October 1689 another warrant for 500 acres "for y<sup>e</sup> arrivall of tenn Negroes" and on 27<sup>th</sup> April 1691 another warrant "for the arivall of Ninety-five Servants & Negroes at "Sundry times on his account in this parte of the province."<sup>47</sup> He probably had the land laid out to him under the warrants, took possession, and conferred the name of Silk Hope some time prior to the actual signing of the grant. The reasons for this inference, as well as an account of Sir Nathaniel Johnson and his son Governor Robert Johnson was given in the article on the Seewee Barony published in a previous number of this MAGAZINE.<sup>48</sup> To this 1940 acres Sir Nathaniel added 500 acres granted 3<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1704 and 3078 acres granted 1<sup>st</sup> Oct 1709 making a total of 5518 acres.<sup>49</sup> The name of "New Keblesworth" was at first given to the 500 acre grant,<sup>50</sup> but it does not seem to have continued, and the whole tract of 5518 acres was called Silk Hope.

<sup>45</sup> *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, Vol. XII, p. 5.

<sup>46</sup> *Proprietary Grants*, Vol. 38, p. 298.

<sup>47</sup> *Printed warrants*, Vol. 1680-1692, pp. 107, 116, 212, 215.

<sup>48</sup> *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, Vol. XII, p. 109.

<sup>49</sup> *Memo. Bk.*, Vol. 3, p. 376 and Vol. 7, p. 441.

<sup>50</sup> *Prob. Ct. Charleston*, Bk. 1732-1737, p. 187.

Sir Nathaniel Johnson made Silk Hope his home seat and residence and so did his son Governor Robert Johnson, but the latter had also a residence at the "Governors House" on Charles Town neck at the spot now occupied by the Country Club just above Magnolia Cemetery. It was at Silk Hope that Sir Nathaniel was living when the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Thomas came to Carolina in 1702 and was by Sir Nathaniel "taken into his house, and his family is "very large many servants and slaves."<sup>51</sup> "Sir Nathaniel lives "at the head of Cooper River, a river the best settled of any in "the Country."<sup>52</sup> Sir Nathaniel died in 1713. Silk Hope passed to his son Robert afterwards Governor of the Province first under the Lords Proprietors and later under the Royal Government and at his death in 1735 the whole 5518 acres went under his will to his eldest son Robert. This last Robert Johnson seems to have removed his residence back to England and on 8 May 1739 he conveyed the entire 5518 acres to Gabriel Manigault.<sup>53</sup> Of Gabriel Manigault an account has also been given in the article on the Seewee Barony above referred to. Gabriel Manigault had in 1730 married Anne Ashby a daughter of John Ashby the second Casique and it may be that his purchase of Silk Hope was prompted by his wife's desire that his country seat should be in the same neighbourhood in which her brother and sisters had their homes. Gabriel Manigault was a merchant in Charlestown but from the condensation of a diary kept by his wife and still in existence, his frequent visits to Silk Hope would evidence that he paid great attention to its management and cultivation. Gabriel Manigault died in 1781 and under his will his lands passed to his grandsons Joseph and Gabriel, the sons of his only son Peter Manigault. By a partition between the two brothers the Silk Hope tract of 5518 acres was allotted to Gabriel, who about 1785 sold off some 2470 acres to Andrew Hasell being the portion of the tract lying East of the Public road to Hugers bridge and away from the river.<sup>54</sup> On 5 March 1805 the remainder of Silk Hope including all lying along the river with the rice lands, buildings, and settlement estimated to be 3500 acres was conveyed by Gabriel Manigault to his

<sup>51</sup> *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, Vol. IV, p. 226.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 44.

<sup>53</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. T, p. 248.

<sup>54</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V, 8, p. 210.



brother in law Nathaniel Heyward<sup>55</sup> who had married his sister Henrietta. The name Silk Hope continued as representing the portion conveyed to M<sup>r</sup> Heyward. The part sold to Andrew Hasell became known as "The Brickyard." By Andrew Hasell it was conveyed to Ezekiel Pickens, and at the latter's death it was conveyed by his Executors to the late Isaac Ball<sup>56</sup> by whom it was devised to his daughter Jane who married John G. Shoolbred. The "Silk Hope" plantation proper was devised by Nathaniel Heyward to his daughter Elizabeth who married the late Charles I. Manigault in whose hands and those of her child the late Gabriel E. Manigault it continued until after the year 1890. Thus from the grant in 1696, or the earlier possession by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Silk Hope was owned by but two families, the Johnsons, and the Manigaults, including in the latter the ownership of M<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel Heyward who married Henrietta Manigault a daughter of Peter Manigault.

Northeast of Silk Hope were a number of grants which seem later to have been aggregated into one tract or plantation of 6488 acres owned by Major Isaac Harleston. The writer has never ascertained the original grants which composed this tract but to them or some of them was attached the name of "Irishtown." Why called "Irishtown" is not (on the surface at least) apparent. The adjoining barony called the Cypress Barony had been acquired by three Irishmen John Gough, Michael Mahon and Dominick Arthur and it may be that through them and persons brought out by them the neighbourhood acquired the name. At any rate for a number of years before the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century that plantation or section was known as Irishtown. Major Harleston was the grandson of John Harleston the first of the name who came to the Province. He was in June 1775 commissioned Captain in the second regiment of foot commanded by Col William Moultrie was afterwards promoted Major and served until taken prisoner at the capitulation of Charlestown 12 May 1780.<sup>57</sup> He died unmarried in 1798 and the plantation descended to his brothers and sisters. One of these sisters Margaret Harleston married Thomas Corbett a merchant in Charleston, and their daughter Hannah Margaret Corbett married Jacob Aemilius Irving of Ironshore,

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. P, 7, p. 93.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. V, 8, p. 210.

<sup>57</sup> *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, Vol. III, p. 157.

Jamaica,<sup>58</sup> from which marriage descended the late D<sup>r</sup> John B. Irving. D<sup>r</sup>. Irving spent much of his early life on the Eastern Branch of Cooper river and was afterwards the owner of Windsor and Kensington plantations on that river. To his connections and associations with Cooper river is due his delightful collection of sketches styled *A Day on Cooper River* which has become also a handbook of reference for that region. East of Silk Hope and North of Walnut Grove lie two plantations called Mt. Pleasant and Dog Swamp. These two plantations had been acquired by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Hasell by grant or purchase<sup>59</sup> and by his will he devised them, the Mt. Pleasant plantation to his son John, and to his son Andrew Dog swamp.<sup>60</sup> Andrew must have acquired Mt. Pleasant from his brother John for at his death in 1763 he devises both Mt. Pleasant and Dog Swamp to his son Andrew Hasell,<sup>61</sup> who in turn at his death in 1789 devised Mt. Pleasant and Dog Swamp to his sons Andrew Hasell and George Padden Bond Hasell.<sup>62</sup> This last Andrew Hasell acquired his brothers interest and under proceedings had in the Court of Equity for Charleston District both plantations as part of the estate of Andrew Hasell deceased were on the 10 March 1853 conveyed to the late H. Pinckney Walker.<sup>63</sup>

They had been in part at least since the grants in 1706 and 1716 in the hands of descendants of the grantee the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Hasell of whom four in succession were named Andrew Hasell. Immediately East of Mt. Pleasant was a plantation known as Cypress Pond of 1004 acres consisting of three grants to Samuel King, one 12 June 1709 for 180 acres, one 20 Jan'y 1716/17 for 324 acres and one 4 April 1717 for 500 acres.<sup>64</sup> These three tracts were sold to John Hasell a son of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Hasell who by his last will devised them to his wife Hannah Hasell who on the 9<sup>th</sup> March 1753 conveyed them to Robert Quash,<sup>65</sup> by whom or his son Robert Quash they were sold to Hopson Pinckney. Hopson Pinckney was an Englishman, a brother of Roger Pinckney who came out

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 160.

<sup>59</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 5, p. 213.

<sup>60</sup> Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-1752, p. 333.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk., 1760-1767, p. 283.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. B, p. 352.

<sup>63</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. V, 12, p. 89.

<sup>64</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 39, pp. 35, 195, 198.

<sup>65</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 7, p. 63.

to South Carolina about 1764 as the deputy for Richard Cumberland. They were sons of Roger Pinckney of Peterborough. Cumberland held a patent from the Crown for the offices of Provost Marshall, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Crown, and Roger Pinckney was his deputy in South Carolina. Hopson Pinckney followed his brother out in 1765. Roger Pinckneys wife died a year or so after her arrival in the Province and in 1769 he married Susannah daughter of Robert Quash and widow of Robert Hume. His brother Hopson in 1772 married Elizabeth Quash a sister of his brothers wife. There was no relationship or connection between these two Pinckneys and the family of Pinckney then in South Carolina of which Chief Justice Charles Pinckney and his sons were members, but there are numerous descendants of the name in South Carolina from the marriage of Roger Pinckney and Susannah Quash. Hopson Pinckney married second in 1777 Elizabeth Cannon and at his death in 1794 devised the Cypress Pond plantation equally between his children who consisted of two daughters Jane, and Mary Elizabeth. The daughters were separated after the fathers death. Jane was educated by her English relatives and Mary Elizabeth remained in South Carolina and there married first Samuel Ashe and at his death Daniel C. Edwards.<sup>66</sup> By a settlement between the sisters the Cypress Pond plantation went to Mary Elizabeth who in 1844 transferred it to her nephew Henry Pinckney Walker son of her sister Jane and who subsequently acquired the Mt. Pleasant and Dog Swamp plantations and in 1858 sold the entire property. It may be a matter of interest to note that Hopson Pinckney who thus purchased and occupied a plantation adjoining the plantation of Thomas Ashby came out to Carolina indirectly at least thro' Richard Cumberland whose aunt married Waring Ashby of Quenby Hall Leicestershire.<sup>67</sup> The three plantations were all inland swamp and the cultivation of rice on them had long been abandoned.

East of the Cypress Pond plantation lay a large tract of some 3000 acres consisting of a tract of 1000 acres granted to Benjamin Simons 4 April 1715 and 4 May 1717 and by him conveyed to his son Peter and another tract of 1000 acres granted to Peter Simons 9 June 1717 and two tracts of 500 acres each granted to Cor-

<sup>66</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, 12, p. 393.

<sup>67</sup> Weston's Documents connected with S. C., p. 103.

nelius Dupree 21 March 1715 and 9 June 1717 and conveyed to Peter Simons. This Peter Simons was the eldest son of Benjamin Simons the immigrant and was the Capt. Peter Simons who was slain by the Dutartres in 1724 in his attempt to arrest Peter Rombert (or Rembert) the early predecessor of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young in inculcating a religion based upon personal revelations from the Deity which among other things inculcated polygamy. At Captain Peter Simons death the property seems to have descended to his eldest son Peter at whose death in 1748 the property went to his sister Esther who married first Peter Bonneau after whose death in 1748 she married Benjamin Marion who by agreement with his wife purchased the lands, carried into effect by a conveyance to Samuel Bonneau 2 June 1758 and a reconveyance to Benjamin Marion from him 5 June 1758.<sup>68</sup> This place seems to have been known only as "Marions" and was devised by Benjamin Marion to his daughters. Northeast of Cypress Pond and East of "Marions" was another large plantation of some 3000 acres consisting of 1000 acres granted to Benjamin Simons 24 January 1716/17 and conveyed by Benjamin Simons to John Harleston 11 July 1717, and of 1000 acres granted to Peter Manigault 13 July 1716 and by him conveyed to John Harleston 11 July 1717 and of two tracts of 500 acres each granted to Samuel Burcham 24 January 1716/17 and 25 March 1717 conveyed by Samuel Burcham to John Harleston 11 July 1717.<sup>69</sup> This John Harleston was the immigrant of the name. The name of "North Hampton" seems quite early to have been attached to this property which in 1794 was owned by Edward Thomas who on 24 Decr 1794 conveyed the whole property under the name of "North Hampton" to Lewis Fogartie.<sup>70</sup>

West of Quenby adjoining it on the river is a plantation originally and for over a century and a half known as "Pompion Hill." The local pronunciation of Pompion is Punkin—or it may be said the contemporaneous spelling of Pumpkin is Pompion. The plantation takes its name from the bluff or hill on the side of the river on which is situated the church building long known as Pompion Hill

<sup>68</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 7, p. 371. M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T. T., pp. 303, 309.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 5, p. 232. The grant to Peter Marigault is to Peter Manguatt. Grant Bk. 39, p. 186.

<sup>70</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. O, 6, p. 241.



Chapel. The edifice was originally constructed largely through the efforts of Sir Nathaniel Johnson. The first building on the spot was constructed shortly after the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Thomas' arrival in 1702. Writing about 1705 he says. "Here is one church already erected "(since my arrival) by the peculiar direction and religious care of "Sir Nathaniel Johnson and at the charge of the Parish."<sup>7</sup>" The plantation as subsequently known by the name of Pompion Hill consisted of an aggregation of smaller grants, and here we come in contact with that French settlement which gave for a time to the adjoining vicinity the name of Orange or French Quarter. In the *Ravenel Records* printed in 1898 on p. 19 is given a certificate in latin from the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Philip Trouillart dated 24 Sep<sup>r</sup> 1697 to the effect that on 24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1687 at "Ponkin Hill plantation" he celebrated the marriage between René Ravenel 21 years of age son of Daniel Ravenel dec<sup>d</sup> and Charlotte de St. Julien 19 1/2 years old daughter of Peter de St. Julien de Malacare residing at Ponkin Hill plantation. There is also given a note written at the foot of this certificate by the late M<sup>r</sup> Daniel Ravenel of Charleston dated 21<sup>st</sup> March 1860 viz: "Mem. Ponkin hill, the plantation in the "within certificate adjoins the land on which the Episcopal Chapel "St. Thomas' parish now stands which is known as the Ponkinhill "Chapel. The plantation is now owned by the Honble Alfred "Huger and was conveyed to Pierre de St. Julien de Malacare by "Pierre Fouré by deed dated December 1686. The deed is writ- "ten on the plat annexed to the grant in the possession of M<sup>r</sup> "Huger, who allowed me to examine them. The above memoran- "dum is taken from one made by me at the foot of the original "certificate on 13<sup>th</sup> of July 1852."

The writer has been able to find no grant to Pierre Fouré on the record. There are however many missing among the early grants. It is possible M<sup>r</sup> Ravenel mistook the warrant, for a grant but no warrant to Fouré appears on the present record. In a deed of feoffment dated 27 Decr 1711<sup>72</sup> Josias Du Pré and Martha his wife conveyed to the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Hasell 140 acres granted to Du Pré 18 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1703 bounding Northwest on the Eastern branch of Cooper river and Southwest on Peter Fouré, and a grant of 60

<sup>71</sup> *S. C. Hist. and Gen. Mag.*, Vol. V, p. 33.

<sup>72</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. H, p. 68.

acres to David Hartly dated 14 March 1694<sup>73</sup> bounds Northwest on the Eastern branch and Northeast on lands of Malicar. On Moll's map of South Carolina dated 1715 and republished in the Charleston Year Book for 1886 p. 280 the name of "Foree" is set down as a settler in that neighbourhood. It thus appears that Fouré had at least taken up a small tract which he had transferred to St. Julien de Malacare, and from the certificate of the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Trouillart this tract was distinctly known as Pompion Hill. As will afterwards appear this Fouré, or St Julien, grant seems to disappear, and the writers surmise is that it was abandoned by St. Julien (who returned to England) and was afterwards regranted to Du Pré or Strahan. The name was extended to cover the larger tract or plantation which was aggregated together by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Hasell. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Thomas Hasell was the first Rector of the Parish appointed in 1709 after the creation of the Parish under the Church Act of 1706. He married Elizabeth Ashby daughter of John Ashby the immigrant and died in 1744 having been Rector of the Parish for 35 years. By his will he devised to his eldest son Thomas the plantation on which he dwelt called Pompion Hill containing 1540 acres in five tracts, adjoining each other viz. one of 140 acres, one of 200 acres, another of 200 acres another tract "adjoining the head line" of 462 acres and a fifth of 518 acres. The record shows as we have seen that Josias Du Pré conveyed to him 140 acres on 27 Decr 1711 and also that Cornelius DuPré and Jane his wife conveyed to him on 29 May 1723 200 acres granted 18 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1703 to Josias Du Pre sen<sup>r</sup>.<sup>74</sup> and that John Strahan and Elizabeth his wife conveyed to him on 16 August 1723 200 acres granted to John Strahan 2 August 1707.<sup>75</sup> Thomas Hasell does not state in his will to whom the two other tracts of 462 and 518 were originally granted but Samuel Thomas who purchased the property in 1750 states that they were originally granted to Benjamin Simons<sup>76</sup> so that neither Fouré nor Malacare appear in the title. Thomas Hasell the younger some three years after his father's death conveyed the plantation as containing 1127 acres to his brother John Hasell<sup>77</sup> who on 5 De-

<sup>73</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 81.

<sup>74</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H. p. 71.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 73.

<sup>76</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 7, p. 220..

<sup>77</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D. D, p. 199.



cember 1750 conveyed the same 1127 acres to his brother-in-law Samuel Thomas. Dr. Irving states that it was sold to the Rev<sup>d</sup> Samuel Thomas and having become the property of the parish was by the Vestry of the Parish of St. Thomas sold to Thomas Shubrick on 15 June 1784 as if the sale to Samuel Thomas was followed by a transfer for the use of the Parish, but nothing of that appears on the record and we next find the plantation mortgaged by Thomas Shubrick to his cousin Richard Shubrick in 1790.<sup>78</sup>

On 20 March 1791 Thomas Shubrick as Executor of his father the late Thomas Shubrick conveys to William Barnett the Pompion Hill plantation as containing 991 acres.<sup>79</sup> The elder Thomas Shubrick died in 1779. His son sells the property in 1791 as part of his father's estate. His father must have acquired it prior to 1784 the date given by Dr. Irving.

William Barnett seems to have transferred to Gabriel Manigault who on 5 March 1805 conveyed to his brother-in-law Nathaniel Heyward the plantation known as Pompion Hill containing 991 acres<sup>80</sup> and also conveyed him the tract of 500 acres (on resurvey found to contain but 336) originally devised by John Ashby the second cassique to his daughter Anne Manigault. On the map this 336 acres is styled the "Club House" tract. On 1 February 1823 Mr Heyward conveyed to the late Alfred Huger the property called Pompion Hill containing 991 acres and the Club House tract. Mr Alfred Huger was the son of John Huger the owner of the "Hagan" plantation at the T of Cooper river and had there spent his early years. He was for many years prior to 1865 the postmaster for the City of Charleston and held high position from his integrity, ability, and character. During Mr. Huger's ownership, and presumably by him, the name of the place was changed from Pompion Hill to "Longwood." Why this was done is not known to the writer but the old name fell into disuse as applied to the plantation and was restricted to the bluff on which the Chapel stands. The plantation is now known as Longwood. At Mr. Huger's death after the war of 1861-1865 the plantation was sold away. West of Longwood and on the line between it and Middleburg

<sup>78</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. C, 6, p. 515.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. Q, 6, p. 237.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. P, 7, p. 93.

plantation "on a high bluff, rising abruptly from the bed of the "river, stands the Parish Chapel, commonly known as *Pompion Hill Chapel* taking its name from the hill on which it stands."<sup>81</sup> An account of it is given in D<sup>r</sup> Irving's work. A road or wide avenue from the public road leads directly to the door. The churchyard around the building now covers some 10 to 12 acres. The church was always one of the parish churches, the church edifice of St: Denis being the chapel of ease until 1747, when by Statute Pompion Hill Chapel was declared a chapel of ease of the parish church. The history of this chapel will be found in Dalcho, in D<sup>r</sup> Irving's work and in the preface to the printed Registers of the Parish of St. Thomas and St: Denis printed under the supervision of the Rev. M<sup>r</sup> Clute in 1884.<sup>82</sup>

The next plantation Middleburg is one in a personal aspect of the most interesting in the State. It was the starting point of the Simons family one of the most prolific and wellknown from its character and widespread connection in the low country. It was first owned and settled by Benjamin Simons the first immigrant of the name. The record does not show exactly when he arrived. He is supposed to have been one of the French Huguenot immigration. The name Middleburg which very early is found attached to the plantation is supposed to be after Middelburg the ancient capital of the province of Zeeland in Holland; but what connection if any Benjamin Simons had with Middelburg does not appear on the record. His name does not appear among those contained in the list commonly known as the "St Julien" list of French desiring naturalization, nor among those mentioned in the statute of 1696 as French thereby recognized as naturalized. The earliest mention of Benjamin Simons the writer has found on the record is in the issue of a warrant on 15 July 1697 to lay out to him 100 acres in Berkley County.<sup>83</sup> No grant appears on the record as made at that time. The earliest grant to him seems to be one dated 5 May 1704 for 350 acres.<sup>84</sup> From the description this grant covered an integral part of Middleburg. The first Benjamin Simons

<sup>81</sup> Irving, *Day on Cooper River*, p. 67.

<sup>82</sup> Inscriptions from the tombs in the church yard at Pompion Hill were printed in this *Magazine*, Vol. XIV, pp. 112-114.

<sup>83</sup> Printed warrants, 1692-1711. p. 146.

<sup>84</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E. E, p. 212.

died about 1717 having had no less than ten children and by his Will dated 14 June 1717 he devised to his youngest son Benjamin Simons a number of tracts aggregating 1545 acres and may be taken as representing the grants composing Middleburg at the death of the first Benjamin Simons in 1717.<sup>85</sup> This 1545 acres was made up of 100 acres granted to Nicholas Longuemare 14 March 1693/4, of 220 acres part of 300 granted to John Aunant 12 May 1703, of 350 acres granted to Benjamin Simons 5 May 1704 and of 875 acres part of 1000 granted to Benjamin Simons 15 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1705. Nicholas de Longuemare on 5<sup>th</sup> January 1685<sup>86</sup> received a warrant for 100 acres and the grant for this 100 acres is probably the grant referred to and must have been acquired by Benjamin Simons. Nicholas de Longuemare is mentioned in the marriage certificate of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Trouillart before referred to as being present at the marriage together with Josias Dupré as friends of the bridegroom René Ravenel.

The first Benjamin Simons took out grants for a very considerable acreage in the parish of St: Thomas and seems to have been possessed of means considerably in excess of the mass of the French settlers in that locality. At the death of the second Benjamin Simons about 1773 having had no less than thirteen children, the property by some family arrangement was transferred to his son the third Benjamin Simons.<sup>87</sup> It was transferred as then containing 1659 acres being substantially the 1545 acres with a slight addition. The third Benjamin Simons who married Katherine Chicken made large additions to the Middleburg holdings. He had acquired before his father's death from one John Cumming or his estate some 828 acres consisting of a number of small tracts aggregated by Cumming and had received also a gift of lands from his father and had also purchased some other tracts so to aggregate his holdings which he called Middleburg to some 3342 acres. Of this he sold off to John Bryan 743½ acres on 2 April 1785.<sup>88</sup> At the death of the third Benjamin Simons of Middleburg in 1789 his lands at Middleburg went to his three daughters. He also owned a plantation called "The Grove" situate in the section called Seewee

<sup>85</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 5, p. 263.

<sup>86</sup> Printed warrants, 1680-1692, p. 183.

<sup>87</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, 4, pp. 125-180.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. F, 6, p. 256.

near Seewee bay on the coast. The Middleburg plantation as surveyed after the death of the third Benjamin Simons contained 2599 acres and was partitioned among his three daughters. To Lydia who married Jonathan Lucas was allotted Middleburg proper containing the settlement and the larger part of the water front 774 acres; to Catherine who married William Hort the remainder of the river front with some pine land 768 acres; to Mary who married David Maybank the inland rice land and pine land in all 1056 acres.<sup>89</sup> On the map the part allotted Catherine Hort is designated as Simons Ville but it seems to have been generally known as "Horts" by which name it was on 4 January 1827 sold to John Bryan.<sup>90</sup> On 21 June 1824 Joseph and Mary Maybank the children of Mary Simons transferred to John Bryan the part allotted their mother<sup>91</sup> which on the map is designated, and appears to have been constantly known as "Smoky Hill." The part allotted to M<sup>rs</sup> Lucas was after her husband's death transferred for partition to her son Jonathan Lucas in 1840<sup>92</sup> in whose hands or those of his descendants the property remained until long after 1865 so that part included in the grant to Benjamin Simons in 1704 remained in his direct descendants until that period.

The "Horts" and "Smoky Hill" parts were by the assignee of John Bryan in 1843 conveyed to the late W<sup>m</sup> J. Ball.<sup>93</sup> Since 1865 all three parts have been acquired by M<sup>r</sup> John Coming Ball who now owns Middleburg, the whole 2599 acres as before the partition among the daughters of the third Benjamin Simons.

The 743½ acre tract this last Benjamin Simons sold off to John Bryan in 1785 is styled in the deed of conveyance as "Camp Vere." D<sup>r</sup>. Irving states that the name is derived from a small village of that name near Middelburg. The maps the writer has been able to have access to show a village called "Veere;" but it may be that on such a small scale the village of Camp Vere does not appear. John Bryan who died in 1804 devised "Campvere" to his son John Bryan<sup>94</sup> and by the latter's assignee it was in 1843

<sup>89</sup> *Off. Hist. Com<sup>r</sup>. Marriage Settlements*, Vol. 2, pp. 280-281.

<sup>90</sup> *M. C. O. Charleston*, Bk. V, 9, p. 67.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. O, 9, p. 255.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. N, 11, p. 196.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. L, 11, p. 124.

<sup>94</sup> *Prob. Ct. Charleston*, Bk. D, p. 429.



conveyed to M<sup>rs</sup> Margaret H. Laurens<sup>95</sup> by whose granddaughter M<sup>rs</sup> Anne Laurens de Saussure it is still owned.

The next plantation West of Campvere and Middleburg is a plantation called from a very early period the "Blessing." On 22 June 1682 a grant for 780 acres was made to Jonah Lynch on the south side of the Eastern branch of Cooper river "at a place called Mattesaw also the Blessing."<sup>96</sup> Mattesaw was no doubt the Indian name but why the English name of "Blessing" was applied to it is difficult to say. Jonah Lynch had apparently arrived in the colony with two servants in 1679.<sup>97</sup> On 16 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1680 he received a warrant for — acres and probably the grant of 22 June 1682 was under that warrant. His grant of 780 acres seems to have been located just Northwest of a grant of 70 acres "at the first bluff landing up the long creek" made 6 April 1681 to Elizabeth Willis.<sup>98</sup> As a mere guess the writer suggests that Jonah Lynch may have come over in the Proprietor's ship the *Blessing* of which John Coming was mate on her first voyage to the colony in 1669 and of which he subsequently became the master, and have named his grant after the ship.

Jonah Lynch was the ancestor of the South Carolina family of that name of which Thomas Lynch J<sup>r</sup> who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776 was one. The grant of 780 acres was largely on the river front beginning at or near the point where a large creek entered the river and the land granted ran apparently along the river to a grant to Christopher Beech which last grant eventually formed a part of Campvere.

This creek was known by the Indian name of Wisboo or Wisboo-e. Later from the Lynch holdings it became known as Lynch's creek and later still from the number of French settlers in the neighbourhood, the vicinity became known as the Orange quarter, or more commonly as the French quarter and the creek as French quarter creek as it ran through the heart of the French settlement. The grant to Jonah Lynch would seem to have descended to John-son Lynch his eldest son. Nevertheless the latter took out three

<sup>95</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R, 11, p. 116.

<sup>96</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 63.

<sup>97</sup> Printed Warrants, 1680-1692, pp. 143-144.

<sup>98</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 37. An Elizabeth Willis is stated to have married John Harleston the immigrant. See this *Magazine*, Vol. III, p. 156.

grants, one 29 March 1700 for 400 acres<sup>99</sup> (in the warrant said to have been laid out to Jonah Lynch) and two on 27 July 1711 for 300 and 500 acres respectively<sup>100</sup> aggregating 1200 acres which apparently include the 780 acres of Jonah Lynch. On 18 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1709 Johnson Lynch sold to John Blake 100 acres off the Eastern part of the property<sup>101</sup> and thereafter died leaving to take the remaining 1100 acres his widow Susannah Margaret Lynch and his two daughters Mary who married Peter Robert and Margaret. These three on 18 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1734 conveyed the 1100 acres to Anthony Bonneau<sup>102</sup> who in 1740 transferred the whole 1100 acres to his son Peter Bonneau.<sup>103</sup> On 6<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1760 this 1100 acres seems to be owned by John Deas,<sup>104</sup> who must have acquired it prior to that date. How and when he acquired it the writer has never been able to ascertain on the record whether direct from Peter Bonneau or through intermediate transfers. John Deas was a Scotchman who came to the province some years before 1760 and was apparently in business as a merchant in Charlestown with his brother David Deas. He married Elizabeth Allen daughter of William Allen. The record shows that he added to the Blessing in 1770 130 acres granted to Abel Bochet 1 Sept 1697<sup>105</sup> and in 1775 100 acres granted to George Juin 17 Aug. 1700.<sup>106</sup> He also acquired other lands in the vicinity. The entire tract seems to have been known as the Blessing when it was acquired by John Deas but in 1785 he conveyed to his son John Deas J<sup>r</sup> the Eastern part of the tract under the name of the Blessing plantation.<sup>107</sup> The name Blessing seems thereafter to have been restricted to this Eastern part of the original tract adjoining Campvere. Subsequently John Deas J<sup>r</sup> in 1789 transferred to his brother-in-law Archibald Broun the Blessing plantation containing 631<sup>108</sup> acres and an adjoining tract on the Cooper which seems also to have

<sup>99</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 375. Printed warrants, 1692-1711, p. 126.

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 39, pp. 105-106.

<sup>101</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 2, p. 101.

<sup>102</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 3, p. 120.

<sup>103</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 531.

<sup>104</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Q, 3, p. 112.

<sup>105</sup> *Ibid.*, Q, 3, p. 111.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. G, 5, p. 218.

<sup>107</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. Q, 5, p. 425.

<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. B, 6, p. 428.



conveyed to him by his father containing 267 acres known as Cedar Hill<sup>109</sup> and after the death of John Deas Sen<sup>r</sup> his Executrix in 1791 conveyed to Archibald Broun the Cherry Hill tract being that part of the original tract lying on the river and Wisboo creek<sup>110</sup> and containing 628 acres. The deed also includes a tract of 124 acres called "The Folly" situate on French quarter creek. Why "The Folly" the writer has not been able to ascertain. It is a part of the gossip which has perished with its generation. The name still remains in "Folly Landing" on the creek and the Folly road leading to the landing. According to the boundaries it would appear to have been the tract of 100 acres granted to George Juin in 1700 and acquired by John Deas in 1775 as formerly the property of John Combe. The deed further included a tract of 462 acres which was part of 800 acres granted to Alexander Delamott 5 May 1704.<sup>111</sup> All of which must have been acquired by the elder John Deas in his lifetime. By Archibald Broun a rearrangement of the lines was made, and on 29 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1791 he conveyed to Henry Laurens Jun<sup>r</sup> the Blessing plantation containing        acres<sup>112</sup> and in 1796 he conveyed to Henry Laurens Sen<sup>r</sup> Cedar Hill 996 acres and Cherry Hill 746 acres.<sup>113</sup> The Blessing having passed to the devisees of Henry Laurens one half became vested by conveyances in M<sup>r</sup> Jordan Myrick the planter so eulogistically referred to by D<sup>r</sup> Irvington in his work and was at his death sold to M<sup>rs</sup> M. H. Laurens the owner of the other one half and at her death was sold in 1860 to the late W<sup>m</sup> J. Ball. Cedar Hill was sold in 1821 as part of the estate of Henry Laurens to the late W<sup>m</sup> Wragg Smith from whom it passed to James Poyas by whom in 1850 it was conveyed to the late W<sup>m</sup> J. Ball. Cherry Hill which had passed to the late Commodore D. N. Ingraham thro' his wife Miss Harriet H. Laurens was by them in 1857 also transferred to W<sup>m</sup> J. Ball so that M<sup>r</sup> Ball had in 1860 reunited in himself the entire original tract called the Blessing. Since 1865 however it was sold away to different owners. West of Wisboo creek lies the very extensive and formerly very valuable rice plantation called the

<sup>109</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 414.

<sup>110</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. G, 6, p. 435.

<sup>111</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 459.

<sup>112</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, N<sup>o</sup>. 6, p. 2.

<sup>113</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. R, 6, p. 48.

Hagan just at the point where the Cooper divides into its two branches. The first grant covering the Hagan was a grant to Samuel Wilson of 1000 acres made 24 August 1688 and described as bounding West on Ahagan creek.<sup>114</sup> That was the Indian name for a considerable creek that makes from the southward into the Eastern branch of the river at the T.

It is variously spelled Ahagan, Hagan, and Ehegging creek. A high bluff comes to the river near the creek entrance called Ahagan Bluff. The grant to Samuel Wilson covered only the high land along the river from Ahagan Bluff to Wisboo creek. The considerable swamp margin between the river and the high land was ignored. On 11 Jan'y 1700 a grant was made to Humphrey Torquett for 320 acres<sup>115</sup> covering all the Cedar swamp between Ahagan bluff and "Wisbooe" creek and bounding South on Ahagan lands. The name Ahagan shortened to the Hagan was then applied to the plantation. On 28 Aug. 1690 Samuel Wilson sold his 1000 acres to Thomas Gunn and after Gunn's death his three daughters sold on 24 May 1708 to one Henry Miller who on 21 January 1720 sold to Colonel William Rhett and his wife Sarah. Colonel Rhett was a most conspicuous figure in the history of the Province of the day and his wife "Madam Rhett" was in a way a character of equal force. She survived Col. Rhett and married Nicholas Trott former Chief Justice of the Province and a person of great ability and learning. On 28 February 1729 the daughters of Humphrey Torquett, Sarah who married James Belin, and Judith who married Ebenezer Ford conveyed to Nicholas Trott and Sarah Trott his wife seventy acres of the 320 acre grant. In the conflict of lines it would appear that the 320 acres had melted down to 70, for the map of the whole 1070 acres includes all the river swamp as part of the Hagan plantation. Mrs. Trott survived her second husband and devised the Hagan to her grandson William Moore son of her daughter Catherine Rhett who married Roger Moore. On 25 May 1748 William Moore conveyed the Hagan to Daniel Huger.<sup>116</sup> An account of Daniel Huger has been given in a previous number of this MAGAZINE in the article on the Cypress Barony.<sup>117</sup> Daniel Huger then acquired on 7 Aug: 1753

<sup>114</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 39, p. 69.

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 400.

<sup>116</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. G. G., p. 204.

<sup>117</sup> Vol. XII, p. 5.

a tract of 450 acres of swamp granted to Paul Torquett 6 May 1704<sup>118</sup> lying at the T west of Ahagan creek between that creek and the main river which had been sold in 1711 by Paul Torquett to Anthony Bonneau whose sons Samuel and Benjamin Bonneau conveyed to Huger. He also purchased 400 acres on Wisboo creek west of the Hagan which seems to have consisted of four grants<sup>119</sup> viz:

One dated 5 May 1704 to Thomas Monck for.....	120 acres
“ “ “ “ “ “ William Poole.....	150 “
“ “ “ March “ “ Richard Darney.....	70 “
“ “ 14 April 1710 “ Wm. Pool.....	60 “
	<hr/> 400

Thomas Monck on 1 June 1705 conveyed his 120 acres to William Poole<sup>120</sup> from whom they with the 150 acres granted him descended to his son and heir William Poole<sup>121</sup> who seems to have acquired the other two tracts and sold the whole 400 acres to Thomas Bonny<sup>122</sup> who devised to his daughters Anne Bonny (who married William Hull) and Martha Bonny who on 3 Aug: 1783 conveyed to Daniel Huger. This aggregate of 1920 acres Daniel Huger who died in 1754 devised to his son John Huger. Lying South of the Hagan on the Cooper river was a tract of land belonging to a family named Akin. The earliest grant to them was a grant 1 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1697 to Thomas Akin for 150 acres.<sup>123</sup> Prior to that on 30 July 1695 he had acquired from Jonathan Amory a tract of 200 granted the latter 12 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1694. To this Thomas Akin added a grant to him of 320 acres 18 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1703. At Thomas Akin's death about 1705 these tracts passed under his will to his three sons John, Thomas, and James. He left also surviving him a widow Elizabeth Akin and four daughters Sarah who married John Lloyd, Mary who married Jeremiah Russell, Martha who married first Thomas Monck and second McGregor, and Elizabeth Akin Jun<sup>r</sup>. John Akin the eldest son acquired 55 acres addi-

<sup>118</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 449.

<sup>119</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 452, 453, 489; Vol. 39, p. 75.

<sup>120</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Book G, p. 339.

<sup>121</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>122</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 11, p. 41.

<sup>123</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 338.

tional of "Cedar Swamp" by grant 25 May 1717 and after his death devised this last tract and all his interest in the rest of the land to his mother for life and then to his brothers and sisters. His mother seems to have acquired from one Hugh Fling two small tracts of 70 and 50 acres granted him on 2 January 1697/8 by deed from Fling on 25 February 1714/15 and by deeds of transfer from his mother and his brother, brothers in law and sisters made in 1729 the entire tract of 845 acres was vested in James Akin the youngest son.<sup>124</sup> This James Akin married Sarah Bremar daughter of James Bremar and left two sons James and Thomas Akin and the land went to James the eldest who increased the holdings for after his death the property known as Akinfield was sold in 1784 to John Huger as 1271 acres.<sup>125</sup> Mr Huger also acquired in 1796 from the estate of Thomas Withers<sup>126</sup> a tract of 115 acres formerly of Joseph Stone and part of a grant of 390 acres to John Stone.<sup>127</sup> In 1798 John Huger also acquired a large tract lying South of the Akin or Akinfield property. This tract contained the grant to Thomas Lynch on 16 Febry 1701 of 500 acres which Thomas Lynch on 13 June 1711 sold to Jeremiah Russell<sup>128</sup> and seems also to have included 275 acres part of John Stone's 390 acre grant and other adjacent tracts. Jeremiah Russell married Mary daughter of Thomas Akin and under the will of a Mary Russell (probably a daughter or daughter in law of the first Mary Russell) the property passed to John Deveaux, Andrew Deveaux and their sister Mary Deveaux who married Joseph Roddom from whom it was transferred to John Huger.<sup>129</sup> It is curious as a survival of names that a creek through this land was as early as 1696 and 1708 called the "Fresh run"<sup>130</sup> which name it still retains. To the lands so acquired John Huger added in 1786 two grants of marsh land on the Cooper river for 1008 acres the whole constituting a magnificent estate of 4965 acres. It included the fertile rice lands of the Hagan and the residence was on the fine bluff at the confluence of Ahagan creek with the river one of the most commanding spots on

<sup>124</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 3, p. 6. M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. J, p. 150.

<sup>125</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. K, 5, p. 433.

<sup>126</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. X, 6, p. 381.

<sup>127</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 5, p. 141.

<sup>128</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 102.

<sup>129</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. X, 6, p. 301.

<sup>130</sup> Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, pp. 127, 213.



the whole river. At John Huger's death the property was again subdivided. By his will he devised the Hagan plantation proper to his eldest son Daniel. To his son John he devised the Akinfield plantation containing according to the new lines as described 1723 acres and to his son Alfred the plantation purchased from Roddam and Deveaux and called Moreland containing 1386 acres. By some family arrangement 442 acres off the Hagan plantation called Blanchard's was conveyed by Daniel Huger to his younger brother the late Dr Benjamin Huger. This 442 acres was situated on Wisboo or French Quarter creek and after it passed into Dr Huger's possession he gave it the name of Benevento. In 1819 under proceedings for the settlement of the estate of John Huger the Hagan plantation containing 1418 acres was transferred to his son John in the hands of whose descendants it continued until 1857. The Akinfield plantation in the possession of the younger John Huger had its name changed to Woodland and under that name was in 1803 transferred to John Harleston.<sup>131</sup> The Moreland plantation devised to Alfred Huger was in 1819 sold to John Gordon<sup>132</sup> who later in 1828 purchased from the Executors of Thomas Allan an adjoining tract of 1317 acres called Pagett's landing<sup>133</sup> formerly a part of the Brabant plantation. On this tract a brick manufactory had been established which was continued and enlarged by Mr Gordon and the whole plantation became known as the Brickyard and the landing as the Brickyard landing and afterwards when a steamboat service was established on the river as the steamboat landing. Under the will of John Gordon these plantations passed to his widow who afterwards married Governor Thomas Bennett and by Governor Bennett and his wife the two plantations were in 1852 conveyed to the late Dr Edmund Ravenel.<sup>134</sup>

South of the Hagan and West of Moreland plantation lying on the west side of French Quarter Creek was a plantation known as Spring Hill. This consisted originally of 510 acres formed of four grants, viz.

<sup>131</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. G, 9, p. 99.

<sup>132</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. F, 9, p. 359.

<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. V, 9, p. 262.

<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. K, 10, p. 706.



A grant to Denis Hayes about 1694 of.....	100 acres	<sup>135</sup>
" " " Humphrey Torquett's daughters in 1704.....	230 "	<sup>136</sup>
" " " Charles Hayes " 1710.....	80 "	<sup>137</sup>
" " " " " " " 1712.....	100 "	<sup>138</sup>
	<u>510</u> "	

Charles Hayes seems to have inherited the 100 acres of Denis Hayes. The daughters of Humphrey Torquett were Marianne who married Joseph Ford (or Foord), Sarah who married James Belin, Judith who married Ebenezer Ford (or Foord) and Elizabeth who died young. James Belin and wife conveyed in 1717 her share to Joseph Ford who devised to Ebenezer Ford who with his wife Judith on 25 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1723 conveyed the whole 230 acres to Charles Hayes on whose death the lands seem to have descended to his eldest son Charles Hayes who in 1732 conveyed one half or 255 acres to his brother George Hayes<sup>139</sup> who sold to John Bonnoitt who conveyed to Walter Dallas<sup>140</sup> from whom this 255 acres passed to Francis Dallas whose Executor Robert Quash in 1759 sold to George Seaman.<sup>141</sup> The other moiety or 255 acres retained by Charles Hayes was by his Widow and his son John Hayes in 1753 transferred to Robert Quash<sup>142</sup> who with his wife Elizabeth transferred to George Seaman<sup>143</sup> who thus reunited in himself the whole 510 acres and in 1762 conveyed them to Thomas Dearington.<sup>144</sup> Thomas Dearington (apparently pronounced Darrington) added to this holding of 510 acres on the West side of French Quarter creek some 224 acres and also 290 acres on the East side of the creek including therein 240 acres which had once belonged to Peter Dutartre granted to him 12 May 1697.<sup>145</sup> This Peter Dutartre was the ancestor of the Dutartre family concerned in the religious or fanatical episode in 1724 which resulted in the killing

<sup>135</sup> Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 51. Grant not found on record.

<sup>136</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 449.

<sup>137</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 39, p. 76.

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 235.

<sup>139</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. K, p. 384.

<sup>140</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. E. E, p. 265.

<sup>141</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. B, 4, p. 237.

<sup>142</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. B, 4, p. 211.

<sup>143</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. A, 4, p. 387.

<sup>144</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. A, 4, p. 381 and Bk. B, 4, p. 218.

<sup>145</sup> Proprietary Grants, Vol. 38, p. 333.

of Capt. Peter Simons and the execution on the gallows of four persons. After the execution of the Dutartres the lands appear to have escheated to the Crown and in 1773 were regranted to Dr John Mayer at whose death the property was divided among his three heirs who all finally transferred it to Thomas Dearington.<sup>146</sup> On one acre of this tract near where the public road crossed the line between Mayers land and the Brabant plantation at about the spot marked on the map published herewith was the Church of St: Denis. This was the church for the use of the French settlers in the Orange Quarter. There may have been a church edifice here erected by the French prior to the Church Act of 1706 but by that Statute a parish was created of the Orange Quarter for the use of the French Settlement called by the name of St: Denis, and the church whether already constructed or constructed under the provisions of that Statute in 1708 as stated by Dr Humphrey became one of the churches of the established Church of England. The church edifice was made a Chapel of Ease to the Parish Church by the Act of 18 December 1708 and the minister was allowed an annual salary by the Province. The first Minister was the Rev: Mr Le Pierre who died in 1728 and was succeeded by the Rev. John James Tissot who had been ordained in the Church of England. The services were held in the French tongue but with the deaths of the French immigrants the congregation fell off, the children who spoke and understood English uniting themselves to the English churches. Mr Tissot died in 1763 and in 1768 an Act was passed declaring that from the deaths of the greatest part of the parishioners who understood the French language and other causes the performing of divine service in the French tongue was unnecessary and disused and the French Church useless for a place of worship. The Act then directed the Wardens and Vestry of the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis to sell the lands and buildings of the French congregation the proceeds to be applied to the benefit of the poor of the Parish. The church edifice was probably of wood. At any rate no sign or vestige of it now appears. It was only by the most diligent search and examination of old maps and deeds that its site could be ascertained and established with approximate certainty.

At Thomas Dearington's death Spring Hill passed to his son

<sup>146</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. S, 5, p. 364-7; Bk. J, 6, p. 177.

John Dearington who in 1824 sold it to Col: Jacob Bond I'On<sup>147</sup> who shortly after in 1830 sold it to Edward R. Laurens<sup>148</sup> from whom in 1836 it passed to W<sup>m</sup> Postell Ingraham. M<sup>r</sup> Laurens changed the name to "Ionia;"<sup>149</sup> but the older name survived and Ionia ceased to be used as the name. Whilst in the hands of Thomas Dearington an immense amount of work seems to have been done on the property. According to D<sup>r</sup> Irving he replaced the meandering course of the creek by a large straight canal from where the creek entered his land adjacent to the Hagan line to a point some distance East of the bridge on the public road to Charleston.

Next South of "Moreland" and of Spring Hill lay the extensive property known as Brabant's or the Brabant plantation. This plantation was an excellent illustration of the absorption of smaller grants into a large plantation. The basis was a grant to Francis Pagett in 1704 for 200 acres.<sup>150</sup> To this he added 200 acres granted Lewis Juin in 1696, 210 acres granted James Belin in 1704, 500 acres granted to Daniel Brabant in 1709, 26 acres granted to Daniel Brabant in 1710, 200 acres granted to Julien Carteau in 1704, 150 acres granted to Philip Norman in 1705, two grants for 390 acres each to Francis Pagett in 1714, 70 acres granted to Francis Pagett in 1719 52 acres granted to Francis Pagett in 1718/19, 200 acres granted to Anthony Poitevin in 1707 and 150 acres granted to Peter Poitevin in 1713 a total of 2528 acres. The 500 acres granted to Daniel Brabant in 1706 had been originally laid out to James de Bordeaux under warrants issued in 1677 and 1698. Daniel Brabant styled "surgeon" and sometimes "Doctor" married Magdelaine one of the daughters of James de Bordeaux and after de Bordeaux' death his other children viz Anthony de Bordeaux, Judith de Bordeaux and Margery Poitevin conveyed in 1708/9 their interests in the land to Daniel Brabant and his wife and thereafter Brabant took out a new grant to himself.<sup>151</sup> From him the place took its name which was applied to the entire tract. At the death of Francis Pagett about 1730 these lands passed under

<sup>147</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. Q, 9, p. 191.

<sup>148</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. Z, 9, p. 459.

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid.*, Bk. M, 10, p. 446.

<sup>150</sup> *Proprietary Grants*, Vol. 38, p. 421.

<sup>151</sup> *Off. Hist. Com.*, Bk. 1701-1712, p. 74.

his will to his three sons Francis, Peter, and John.<sup>152</sup> Either by inheritance or transfer all of the tracts became reunited in John Pagett who added four additional tracts making a total of 3600 acres all apparently known as one plantation called the Brabant plantation. John Pagett married Constantia Hasell eldest daughter of the Rev: Thomas Hasell and granddaughter of John Ashby the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cassique, and had one child Elizabeth Pagett to whom descended the Brabant plantation. Elizabeth Pagett married the Rev: D<sup>r</sup> Robert Smith then Rector of St Philip's Church in Charles Town and the Brabant plantation of 3600 acres was transferred to her husband,<sup>153</sup> who retained it after his wife's death without surviving children. During the Rev: M<sup>r</sup> Smith's long ownership of the property he added to it considerably by purchase and it was his country seat and residence when his duties permitted a residence in the country: and the property was greatly developed by him. The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Smith took a very pronounced position in the American Revolution in favour of the Province and against British control. He held the position of Chaplain General to the Southern Department of the Continental Army and during the siege of Charlestown he "shouldered his musket and "amidst scenes of the greatest danger both by precept and example stimulated to intrepid resistance."<sup>154</sup> After the surrender of Charlestown he was immediately banished, and though ill and confined to his bed a sentinel was not allowed to quit his chamber until he was taken from it to be transported to Philadelphia and his name appears at the head of the list published in the *Gazette* of persons whose property was confiscated by order of Sir Henry Clinton.

During the siege of Charlestown Brabant house was for a time the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis who commanded the British forces on that side of Cooper river and also of "Quarter Master Jack" and it was at Brabant that occurred the episode related by D<sup>r</sup> Irving of the hanging of Mauder the Rev: M<sup>r</sup> Smith's overseer to compel him to disclose where the plate and silver of his employer and of the Church had been concealed.<sup>155</sup> It was on Brabant at

<sup>152</sup> Memo. Bk., Vol. 5, pp. 31, 32, 33.

<sup>153</sup> M. C. O. Charleston, K, 3, pp. 108-117.

<sup>154</sup> Garden's *Anecdotes*, 1<sup>st</sup> series, p. 199:

<sup>155</sup> *Day on Cooper River*, p. 49.



the bridge across French Quarter creek that took place on 2<sup>d</sup> January 1782 the encounter between the British under Major Coffin and a part of Marion's command under Col Richard Richardson which resulted in the defeat of the Americans.<sup>156</sup> After the war he returned to Charleston, was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati in South Carolina, was the first Principal of the College of Charleston, was one of the chief, if not the chief, movers in the reorganization of the Church of England in the State and its union with the Churches in the rest of the country as the Protestant Episcopal Church in America and in 1795 was consecrated first Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. He died in 1800 and under his will Brabant passed to his eldest son the late Robert Smith of Charleston who sold off some outlying parts of the plantation retaining the body of the property and the residence and settlements. After his death the property was in 1852 disposed of by his heirs to the late Dr. Edmund Ravenel. The property had therefore continued in the same hands without sale from 1704 to 1852.

The old house and residence at Brabant shared the fate of so many of the family residences in St. Thomas' Parish—destruction by fire; and abandonment, consequent upon the complete overturn of private and public fortunes by the war of 1861-1865. The late Hon: George S. Bryan then District Judge of the United States for South Carolina related to the writer the following anecdote as evidencing the melancholy effects of this destruction:

He said an old friend of his who in his youth had spent many happy days with the family at Brabant could not forbear, upon a return visit to his native soil after a very prolonged absence, from going again to the scene of his past enjoyment. He found the ruins of an abandoned home. An irregular jungle where he had known a well ordered garden with its flowers and shrubbery. A muddy pool with broken banks grown up with reeds and young cypress, lifting their heads against a dark grey sky, in the place of the once ornamental pond or lake, and the only sound the dismal croaking of a flock of jackdaws in the tops of the cypress, where he had known a place filled with the music of laughter, and song, and the pleasant voices of affectionate friends. The shock of the contrast was such that he turned away unable to bear it, with

<sup>156</sup> McCrady, *So. Ca. in the Revolution, 1780-1783*, p. 590.

"Tears from the depths of some divine despair  
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes"

and left the spot never to return.

Dr. Edmund Ravenel had previously in 1835 purchased from the Executors of John Gordon a plantation lying southwest of Brabant called "The Grove" consisting of several tracts aggregated by Gordon, including one of the outlying parts of Brabant lying on Cooper river, which had been sold off by Robert Smith, and covering in all 3364 acres. He subsequently in 1852 purchased from Governor Bennett and his wife the widow of John Gordon another part of Brabant called Pagett's Landing which also had been sold off and also the Moreland plantation sold by Alfred Huger to John Gordon the two places containing together 2831 acres, and later in the same year—1852—he acquired the rest of Brabant, 1420 acres, from the heirs of Robert Smith thus again uniting in one owner nearly the whole of the original Brabant and making with the other lands acquired by him an estate of 7615 acres.

Much of the area this article treats of covers the French settlement or Orange Quarter. A detailed account of that settlement and the first French settlers in the Province will be the subject of another article. This must be restricted to the Ashby Barony and the adjoining plantations. The map accompanying this Article has been gathered together by years of comparison and collection of ancient maps and deeds. It does not attempt to do more than generally indicate the lines of plantations as existing at about the end of the eighteenth century. Subsequent changes of ownership and title have made of course an entire difference in these.

## MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA WEEKLY GAZETTE

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER.

The first number of the *South-Carolina Weekly Gazette*, appeared on Saturday, February 15, 1783,<sup>1</sup> printed by Nathan Childs, 85 Church Street; on March 3, 1784, the paper became semi-weekly and the name was changed to *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser*. In 1785 an attempt was made to issue it three times a week which was soon discontinued. In 1786 the name was changed to the *Charleston Morning Post and Daily Advertiser*, and the paper was published daily except Sundays. Some time in 1787 or 1788, the name was again changed to *City Gazette or Daily Advertiser*, which title, with minor changes, it held until some years after 1832 when it was sold to the proprietors of the *Charleston Courier*. This paper had several able editors during its existence, among them, Peter Freneau and W. Gilmore Simms.

Married.] At Accabee, near this Town, Col. Lewis Morris, Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major General Greene, to Miss Ann Elliott, daughter of the deceased William Elliott, Esq.—In St. John's Parish, Mr. John Bryan to Mrs. Lydia Simons, Widow of the deceased Edward Simons, Esq.—In Charlestown, Dr. Robert Grant, to Miss Esther Lesesne, Daughter of Mr. Peter Lesesne.—Mr. William Hutchins, Schoolmaster, to Miss Martha Stent. (Saturday, February 15, 1783.)

Died.] Mr. William Stukes, Merchant.—Mr. Abraham Spidel, Merchant.

*St. James Goose Creek, Jan. 22, 1783*

"On Thursday evening, the 16th instant, died at his Seat Archdale, on Ashly-River, Richard-Bohun Baker, Esq; a sincere Friend and an Honest Man, few were blest with a greater share of good Sense and sound Judgment, the Display of which were greatly

<sup>1</sup> A very full history of this paper, as well as other Charleston papers, was compiled by A. S. Salley, Jr. and published in the Centennial edition of the *News and Courier*, 1903.

prevented by an almost continued Indisposition for many Years, which he bore with the Fortitude and Resignation that forms the Characteristics of a truly wise man. (Saturday Feb. 15, 1783)

Married.] In Charlestown, Mr. William Freeman, Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Pringle, Daughter of the deceased Robert Pringle, Esq.—Mr. John Gibbons, to Miss Ann Benfield, only Child of the deceased Mr. John Benfield.—Mr. John Kneeshaw to Miss. Elizabeth Sutcliff, youngest sister of Mr. John Sutcliff.—At Indian Land, Mr. Wilson Glover, to Mrs. Margaret Heyward widow of the deceased Daniel Heyward, Esq.—In St. Thomas's Parish, Mr. Isaac Lesesne, to Miss Judith Muzon, eldest daughter of Mr. Peter Muzon.—At James Island, Mr. William Gibbes, to Miss Mary Holmes, daughter of Mr. John Holmes.—Lately at Port Royal, Mr. William Joyner, to Mrs. Elizabeth Joyner, widow of the deceased Mr. James Joyner. (Saturday, February 22, 1783.)

Died.] Lately at John's Island, in the bloom of life, much regretted by her Friends and Acquaintances, Mrs. Mary Geyer, Wife of Mr. John Geyer, Merchant, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Hanscome.—At Fishing-creek, Camden-District, Mrs. Susanna Knox, Wife of Dr. James Knox.—In Charlestown, Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, Wife of Mr. Seth Yates.—In the 17th year of his age, Master Thomas Godfrey, a promising youth, Son of the deceased Mr. Benjamin Godfrey. (Ibid.)

[Wednesday.] A small boat coming from James Island, overset, by some Accident, near Lamboll's bridge; by this unfortunate Event, Dr. Lewis, of the Continental Hospital, and a Negroe Fellow, were drowned. (Saturday, March 1, 1783.)

Early the same morning died, in the 39th year of his Age, Thomas Grimbail, Esq; Major of the Charlestown Battallion of Artillery.—At the Commencement of the War, inspired with the sacred Love of his Country, he took an early Part, and sacrificed the greatest Part of his Fortunes and domestic Tranquillity in Defense of her Liberties. After the Surrender of this Capital to the British Arms, he was taken in the same, and afterwards, contrary to a solemn Capitulation, he was banished by a lawless Banditti to St. Augustine, during which time, in the Hour of his Country's deepest Distress, he steadily adhered to and never forsook her; after which he was exchanged and sent to Philadelphia,



and from thence but lately returned to his native Home. In his private life, he was a tender affectionate Husband, a sincere friend, charitable to the Poor, a kind indulgent master, and a truly honest Man.—His Remains were on the next Evening followed by a numerous Train of relations, Friends, Acquaintances, Brother Officers and men of his Batallion, and interred with Military Honours, in the Family Vault in St Philips Church Yard. (Saturday March 1, 1783.)

Last Tuesday evening Stephen Fogartie, Esq; of St. Thomas's Parish was married to Mrs. Martha Wigfall, Widow of the deceased Benjamin Wigfall, Esq.

Last Wednesday morning Daniel Legaré, sen. Esq; was married to Miss Frances Thomas, daughter of the deceased Mr. Daniel Thomas. (Saturday, March 8, 1783.)

Last Thursday morning died Mr. David Bruce, Printer, in the 52d year of his age, 24 of which he resided in Charlestown; his sudden death is much regretted by a numerous acquaintance, as an inoffensive and truly honest man.—The next evening his remains were interred in St. Michael's Church yard, attended by a great number of respectable inhabitants. (Saturday, March 15, 1783.)

Yesterday died, after a long and tedious illness which he bore with christian patience and resignation, in an advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Alexander Garden, Rector of St. Thomas's Parish, much esteemed and respected by all who knew him. (Ibid.)

Last Sunday morning died at Sandy Hill, occasioned by a fall from his horse the preceding evening, Lieut. Col. Stewart, of the Maryland line, whose untimely death is much lamented by his acquaintances, particularly by the officers belonging to the army.—His remains were on Monday morning brought to Town, and in the afternoon interred in St. Philip's Church yard, with military honours, attended by a great number of his brother officers, and many of the inhabitants. (Saturday, March 29, 1783.)

Last Wednesday afternoon Simon Berwick, Esq; was shot by two white men, about twelve miles above Dorchester, on his way from town to his plantation in Ninety-Six District.—He was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, which makes his untimely death much lamented. (Ibid.)

Died.] At the Round O, John Ward, Esq; formerly an eminent

merchant in this town.—At Stono, Mrs. Sarah Nicholes, wife of Henry Nicholes, Esq. (Ibid.)

Married.] Mr. William Smelie, of Wadmalaw Island, to Mrs. Mary Lowrey, of the same place. At Savanna, in Georgia, Major John Habersham, of the Georgia regiment, and Commandant of that town, to Miss Nancy Camber, daughter of the deceased Thomas Camber, Esq; and Benjamin Lloyd, Esq; to Miss Polly Morell, daughter of the deceased John Morell, Esq. (Saturday, April 5, 1783.)

Married.] Last Tuesday evening, Thomas Middleton, Esq; to Miss Nancy Manigault, daughter of the Hon. Peter Manigault, Esq, deceased.—Capt. Francis Mill to Miss Sally Fair, daughter of Mr. William Fair, Merchant. (Saturday, April 12, 1783.)

Died.] Last night, in the bloom of life, after a lingering illness, which she bore with uncommon patience and resignation, Miss Jenny Jones, of this town, a young lady esteemed through life by a numerous acquaintance, who now sincerely laments her death. [Verses.] (Ibid.)

Married.] Lately at Philadelphia, Dr. David Ramsay, of this town, to Miss Witherspoon, daughter of Dr. Witherspoon, of that City.—In Charlestown, last Thursday evening, Thomas Hutchinson jun, Esq; to the amiable and accomplished Miss Betsy Leger, daughter of the deceased Mr. Peter Leger, Merchant.—The same evening, Mr. Benjamin Waring (son of John) to Miss Susanna Hamlin, a young lady of great beauty and merit, and daughter of the deceased Mr. Samuel Hamlin.—At John's Island, on Sunday last, Mr. George-Hext Freer, to Miss Susanna Holmes, daughter of Mr. Daniel Holmes. (Saturday, April 19, 1783.)

Died.] On Tuesday last, in child-bed, much regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Eleanor Screven, wife of Col. Thomas Screven, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Oliver Hart, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church in this town. (Ibid.)

Married.] Mr. Charles Snowden, to Miss Nancy Lawrence, daughter of Mr. Etsell Lawrence, Ship Carpenter. (Saturday, April 26, 1783.)

Died.] On Monday last, after a long and tedious illness, Thomas Rutledge, Esq; much esteemed through life by a numerous acquaintance, and now sincerely lamented.—The same day at Stono, the Rev. Mr. John Lewis, Rector of St. Paul's Parish.—

On Thursday last, in the bloom of life, Miss Ann Edwards, second daughter of the deceased John Edwards, Esq; and last evening her remains were decently interred in the family vault in the Independent church yard. (Ibid.)

We have the pleasure to inform the public the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Rector of St. Paul's Parish is not dead, as mentioned in our last, through wrong information. (Saturday, May 3, 1783.)

Married.] Last Thursday, Mr. Isaac Walter, of Bacon's Bridge, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hopkins, widow of the deceased Mr. William Hopkins.—The same day, Mr. John Boomer to Miss Patty Reynolds, daughter of Mr. William Reynolds, of Wadmelaw, Island. (Ibid.)

Died.] After a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret Imrie, of this town. (Ibid.)

Sir James Wallace was lately killed in a duel with one of his officers at Bath, England. (Saturday, May 10, 1783.)

Yesterday, about five oclock in the afternoon, a melancholy circumstance happened in a house in Union Street. A quarrel having arisen, Mr. Jacob Arnst, a constable belonging to the town, interfering to restore peace, received a mortal wound under his ribs, from one John Young, a barber, which put a period to his life in a few hours. (Ibid.)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Colonel Anthony-Walton White, of New Jersey, to Miss Margaret Ellis, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. William Ellis, of this town, merchant; a young lady endowed with every accomplishment requisite to render the connubial state happy. (Ibid.)

This morning died Mr. James Wright. (Saturday, May 17, 1783.)

Married.] At Boston, lately, Capt. — Butler, of that place, to Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon, widow of the deceased Mr. John Lyon, of this town. (Saturday, May 24, 1783.)

Married.] Lieut. James Milligan, of the Pennsylvania line, to Miss Betsy M' Allister of this town. (Saturday, May 31, 1783.)

Died.] Mr. Charles-King Chitty, Sadler.—In the 60th year of his age, Capt. John Conyers. (Ibid.)

*(To be continued)*

## LETTERS OF JOHN RUTLEDGE

Annotated by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

*(Continued from the October number)*

Salisbury Nov. 26. 1780

Gent,—

I have just rec<sup>d</sup>., by the person whom I sent to Hillsbor<sup>o</sup>., your favours of the 10<sup>th</sup>. & 24<sup>th</sup>. ult<sup>o</sup>., & observe with pleasure, what you say, respecting a Letter to the King of France—I hope Congress will send several Copies of it—each.<sup>1</sup> by a Gentleman of Address, Sense, & Spirit, Master of the subject, & well acquainted with the French Language, who will, without offence, or the fear of giving it, make a full & true Representation of our Affairs—I believe nothing else is necessary to obtain from France, immediate & ample Supplies of Money, cloathing, Tents, Arms & military Stores, & a suff<sup>t</sup>. Aid of Troops & Ships—an Early & vigorous Campaign w<sup>d</sup>. give us Independence—that sh<sup>d</sup>. be the first object of France & America—and our utmost Efforts used to obtain it, as soon as possible—The Chevalier<sup>2</sup> & Marquis are warm friends of America—They will, if requested, give us their influence & Interest—I wish the Marquis w<sup>d</sup>. be personally an Advocate for America, with his Prince—an Application from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Washington w<sup>d</sup>. have considerable Effect in France—& a confidential Officer, sent by him, to concert measures, with the French Minister of War, w<sup>d</sup>. do more, than can be expected, from our Plenipotentiary at Versailles, with the Count deVergennes—

It is a melancholy Reflection (when we consider our inexhaustible resources, & powerful alliance) that there sh<sup>d</sup>. be a British Soldier on the Continent and intolerable that, in the present Stage of the War, our Affairs sh<sup>d</sup>. be in such a wretched Condition, as

<sup>1</sup> It was not until a year after this letter was written that Col. John Laurens was sent by Washington as a Special Envoy to the Court of France with excellent results. In Vol. 1, page 13, of this *Magazine* will be found considerable correspondence between Laurens and others as to his work in France.

<sup>2</sup> Anne-Cérar, Chevalier de la Luzerne then French Minister to the United States. "The Marquis" was of course LaFayette.



they are—I am persuaded that nothing w<sup>ch</sup>. can retrieve them will be omitted by you.—Col. Marion had a successful Skirmish some Weeks ago, with a party of Tories<sup>3</sup>—the enclosed Extract of his Letter to me will give you the particulars—It is said, here, that Tarlton attacked Sumpter last Thursday,<sup>4</sup> & was repulsed with the Loss of upwards of 100 killed & wounded—that Tarlton is mortally wounded (but was carried off) that only one Man was killed on our side & that Sumpter was slightly wounded in the Arm (the ball was cut out) & retreated pretty high up the Country, apprehending that the Enemy were ab<sup>t</sup>. to attack him, in great force—I give you this News, as we have it—There is no official Acco<sup>t</sup>. come, of it, but, it is told, with great appearance of Credibility—However We must not publish, till We are sure of it,—I repeat my request, that you will transmit to me, with the greatest dispatch, every material Occurrence, and am w<sup>th</sup>. great Respect.

Gent

yr. most obed Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

P.S. I shall set off, as soon as I close this Packet, for Charlotte—

Charlotte Dec<sup>r</sup>. 8<sup>th</sup>, 1780

Gent.—

At Salisbury, I wrote to you a very long Letter, beg'g ab<sup>t</sup>. the 20<sup>th</sup> & end<sup>d</sup>. ab<sup>t</sup>. the 27<sup>th</sup>. ult<sup>o</sup>., & deliv<sup>d</sup>. it, on that day to Mr. Baird, who was just then setting off for Lancaster—He promised, if he went, immediately from thence, to Philad<sup>a</sup>. to deliver it, if not, to send it pr Express, so that, I presume, you will receive it, in a few days from this Date—The enclosed will give you our latest News from C: Town, and an Acc<sup>o</sup>t of Gen<sup>l</sup>. Sumpter's Engagem<sup>t</sup>., with Wemyss & Tarlton, of Col. Marion's with some Tories, & of L; Col. Washington's success ag<sup>st</sup>. Rugely;<sup>5</sup> but, what do all these things avail, towards the grant point of regg. our Country, the distresses of which I want words to describe,—On the 29<sup>th</sup>. ult<sup>o</sup>. I went to Col. Watson's in the New Acquisition<sup>6</sup> (S<sup>c</sup>. Carolina,) ab<sup>t</sup>. 20

<sup>3</sup> At Black Mingo, September 14, 1780.

<sup>4</sup> At Blackstocks, November 20, 1780. Sumter's wound kept him out of the field for some time to the serious detriment of his command.

<sup>5</sup> The capture of Rugeley's fortified house and 112 men on Dec. 4, 1780 by threatening him a log or w<sup>th</sup> logs resembling Artillery.

<sup>6</sup> York County.

Miles from hence, to confer with Gen<sup>l</sup>. Sumpter, who had been removed thither—it was really melancholy to see the desolate Condition of poor Hills Plant<sup>n</sup>; & the Situation of his family—all his fine Iron Works, Mills, dwelling House & Build<sup>s</sup>. of every kind, even his negroe Houses, reduced to Ashes, and his wife and Children in a little Log-Hut—I was shocked to see the ragged, shabby Condition, of our brave & virtuous Men, who w<sup>d</sup>. not remain in the power of the Enemy, but have taken to Arms—This, however, is but a faint description of the Suffering of our unfortunate Country for, it is beyond a Doubt, that the Enemy have hanged many of our People, who, from fear, & the Impracticab<sup>y</sup>. of removing, had given Paroles, &, who, from Attachm<sup>t</sup>. to our side, had joined it—nay, Tarlton has, since the action at Blackstock's, hung one Capt. Johnston, a Magistrate of respectable Character—They have also burnt a prodigious N<sup>o</sup>. of Houses, & turned a vast many Women, formerly of affluent, or, easy fortune, w<sup>th</sup>. their children, almost naked, into the Woods—Tarlton at Gen<sup>l</sup>. Richardson's Widows, exceeded his usual Barbarity, for having dined in her House, he not only burnt it, after plundering every thing contained, but having drove into the Barn a N<sup>o</sup>. of Cattle, Hogs, Poultry, he consumed them, together with the Barn, & the Corn in it, in one general Blaze, & this because he pretended to believe, that the poor old Gen<sup>l</sup>. was with the Rebel-Army, tho', had he open'd his grave, before the Door, he might have seen the Contrary—Many more of the Staunchest Inhab<sup>t</sup>. of C:T: (it is said ab<sup>t</sup>. 90,) have been sent, ab<sup>t</sup> a Fortnight ago to St. August<sup>s</sup>., & others are to follow—I have not been able to procure a list of them—I believe none is published, but, I recollect that Mr. A: Middleton<sup>7</sup> is of the Number—Mr. Gadsden is confined to the Castle, the rest of the first sett are on Parol, in the Town—Col; C: C. Pinckney's family are turned out of his House—In short the Enemy seem determined, if they can, to break every Man's Spirit, &, if they can<sup>t</sup>., to ruin him—Engage-m<sup>ts</sup>., of Capitulation, & Proclamations, are no Security ag<sup>t</sup> their oppression & Cruelties—they make a great Parade of Mr. Middleton, "*formerly Presid<sup>t</sup> of the Con<sup>tl</sup> Congress,*" & old Mr. Manigault having applied to be admitted as British Subjects, w<sup>ch</sup> they have been—Indeed, I fear many will follow their

<sup>7</sup> The signer of the Declaration of Independence and son of Henry Middleton mentioned afterwards in this letter.

Example—the unfort<sup>e</sup> affair, near Camden, the want of any Support ever since, & the little prospect of any, have affected the Conduct of many, who were well disposed, & whose Hearts may, perhaps, still be w<sup>th</sup> us—Our last acco<sup>ts</sup> from Virg<sup>a</sup>, are, that th<sup>e</sup> Enemy, who had embarked on App<sup>r</sup>. of a Fleet, supposing they might be French, (probably the Transports from N.York for C:Town, as Ment<sup>d</sup> in the *So. Carolina Gazette* of 27th ult<sup>o</sup>) had relanded, on discovering them to be friends, & that a Reinforcem<sup>t</sup> was expected in Virg<sup>a</sup>—If so, & the Reinforcem<sup>ts</sup> expected in C: T: have arrived, or should arrive, (which they probably will, if they have not already,) instead of moving down—w<sup>d</sup>. it is likely that our Maneuvres may be of the retrograde kind—Indeed, the present prospect is truly gloomy—very different from what you, at Philad<sup>a</sup>, conceive it, if you credit w<sup>ch</sup> I presume you do, (willing to catch at good news however improbable,) such Intelligence as that published in Dunlap's Paper of 4th. ult<sup>o</sup>. said to come from Richmond—Gen<sup>l</sup> Green arrived here the 2<sup>d</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup>.—he left Baron Steuben to command, for the present, in Virginia—if the Baron is to take Rank of Smallwood, he will leave us; However, you will hear from him, on that Head. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Green will establish expresses from hence, to Hillsbor<sup>o</sup>. (none having been yet app<sup>d</sup>.) and have all the Expresses, from hence, to Philad<sup>a</sup>. put upon the best Footing, for Regularity, & dispatch so that I hope, in future, to hear from you, at least once a Week—oftener, if you have any thing material to communicate—no acco<sup>ts</sup>. from C.Town, or elsewhere, respecting the Spaniards going ag<sup>t</sup> St. Augustine, or Pensacola—your Intelligence from Havanna, I think, must be ill founded—Inclosed I send, for your Information, and the Information of Congress & the Chev.<sup>r</sup> (but it sh<sup>d</sup> go no further) an Acco<sup>t</sup> of the Enemy's Strength, & Posts in S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina & Georgia, & of our Force in S<sup>o</sup>.C. & this State—from which you may readily form a just opinion of Affairs in this Quarter—I have given Gen<sup>l</sup>. Green, a Copy of this Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Enemy's Strength & Posts, w<sup>ch</sup> probably he will transmit & I refer you to his Acco<sup>t</sup> of our Strength, but I believe you will find mine pretty accurate—Gen<sup>l</sup>. Gates, in his last Letter to the Board of War (which pray peruse,) expressed his Sentiments, very fully, requesting Supplies, (or rather the Want of 'em) for the Southern Army—I am fully persuaded of your Attention, to every Measure which I have recommended, but it is

truly mortifying, to find so much Inattention, in the department whose Business it is to furnish Supplies for the Army, very few of the Articles, ordered for the Southern department, have ever reached the Army, what have come are received in Driblets, & exceeding bad order, so as to be of little if any service—such, Conduct is shameful—what can you expect from an Army who are in want of everything—There must be some strange Mismanagement, in your executive department, (which Sh<sup>d</sup> be enquired into, & corrected) or this w<sup>d</sup> not happen, unless indeed, the supplies, ordered, can<sup>t</sup>. be had for want of Money—if that is the Case, it is ridiculous to order a Board of War to furnish Supplies, when they have not the Means of procuring 'em—it is only tantalising us, & productive of the worst Consequences—but why have they not Money?—I am told every Article which is wanted may be procured in Phil<sup>a</sup>. for Money, or Bills,—Why will not Congress draw?—Surely it is our Policy, to draw, for neither France, Spain, or Holland, will venture, however they may threaten, to protest your Bills—How do you expect to carry on the War, without Money? Taxes where a Country is attacked, or possessed by the Enemy can<sup>t</sup>. be collected, to keep pace with the demands for it—The Presid<sup>t</sup>. of Congress has transmitted to me, their Resolve of Oct. 30<sup>th</sup>., on the Appointm<sup>t</sup>. of Gen<sup>l</sup>. Green to the Southern Command—His Army is to consist of all the Regular Reg<sup>ts</sup>. & Corps raised, or to be raised, from the States of Delaware to Georgia, inclusive—this sounds high—but, what that Army is, at present, you see—& what it is likely to be, if composed only of such forces, you may judge—I will try what can be done w<sup>th</sup>. N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, as to raising a permanent Corps of Regulars—Several Gent. think the Measure will go down, when the Assembly meets next M<sup>o</sup>—I am not so sanguine, but even, if it does, when will they be equipt, & embodied, fit for Service?—how men will be obtained, in S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina or Georgia, with<sup>t</sup>. money, or cloathing, I know not—upon the whole, Gent., it appears to me, that the Enemy in S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina are or soon will be, reinforced—that the Troops in Virg<sup>a</sup>., under Leslie, will also be reinforced—that it is probable, they will endeavour to effect a Junction, in N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, &, if they make such an Attempt, in force, they will receive considerable Aid from N<sup>o</sup>. & S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, that they will either effect such Junction, or in attempt-



ing it, will ravage & distress this State, &, as I can<sup>t</sup> conceive the Policy of suffering the main Army, & the French Troops, to remain in Winter-Quarters, in the Eastern States, (where they can have nothing to fear,) instead of opposing the Enemy's vigorous operations in the Southern—I request, & exhort you, to use your utmost Influence, & endeavours, to obtain, as soon as possible, such Aid from the Grand Army, and from the Forces of his Most Christian Majesty, as may not only check the further progress of the Enemy tow<sup>ds</sup>. this State, but regain every part of S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina & Georgia—& that you will have the proper departments furnished with the Money necessary for procuring, & forwarding, all the Supplies which are wanted—that you will particularly, press the sending 'em quite on to this Army, (not to be stop'd, or delayed, in Virg<sup>a</sup>. or N<sup>o</sup>. Carol<sup>a</sup>.) under the Charge of a trusty person to attend 'em the whole Way—I think Gen<sup>l</sup>. Washington's presence, for a little while, this Way w<sup>d</sup>. have a very happy Effect—I wish he w<sup>d</sup>. come, & see with his own Eyes, the Importance of doing something effectual, for S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, for really, hitherto, every thing has been trifling—He might return before he c<sup>d</sup>. be wanted at the Northward—

Suppose we c<sup>d</sup>. raise Troops in S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, how could they be Officer'd, according to the Resolve of Congress of Oct; 21<sup>st</sup>.—the Officers of our Cont<sup>l</sup>. Battalions being Prisoners of War—I wish to hear from you, on that point—I do not see how Men c<sup>d</sup>. be appointed to command these Regiments—& this Circumstance is, therefore, an effectual Bar to any Attempt to raise Men—I wish to know, as the Enemy have certainly broke the Capitulation of C. Town, in many Instances, whether Congress w<sup>d</sup>. approve of the Cont<sup>l</sup>. Officers, who are on Parole, at Haddrell's point, coming, or being bro<sup>t</sup>. off—as I think such a Measure might be effected, if approved by Congress, but with<sup>t</sup>. their Consent, it sh<sup>d</sup>. not be attempted—This, however, must be kept a profound Secret—otherwise the Attempt might fail, & our Friends be ill treated—I observe Gen<sup>l</sup>. Green is impowered to make Exchanges of Prisoners in the Southern departm<sup>t</sup>.—but, whom have we to exchange, for our Continental Officers, & Soldiers in C. Town?—I wish to know the Idea of Congress respecting the Exchange of our Inhabitants taken in Arms, with the Enemy—you recollect, that we have al-

ways looked upon the exchanging 'em as a dangerous preced<sup>t</sup>. Does the power given to Gen<sup>l</sup>. Green, of making Exchanges, extend to such persons, whose Lives & Fortunes are by our Laws of Treason forfeited? I sh<sup>d</sup>. think not, for, if we exchange them, We certainly acquit 'em from the Offence of taking up Arms agst their Country, & allow the Enemy to recruit their Armies, with impunity, in our States—but, it may be said, if we do not, how are our Militia to be exchanged?—I don't know what practice has prevailed, on this point, in the Eastern States, where I presume there laws, ag<sup>st</sup>., their People taking up Arms, with the Enemy, are similar to ours—but, there sh<sup>d</sup> be an Uniformity of Conduct, in the several States, on this Head—pray, therefore, be explicit on it—& be pleased to inform me, as soon as possible, of the Sentiments of Congress on these several Points—also, what Steps are taken, or taking, for relief of the Southern States, & what Certainty there is, of our receiving real & substantial, Aid, & when We may depend on obtaining it—I think you have employed the Eagle Pilot Boat very well, & that she may be continued in the same service—if the Letters w<sup>ch</sup>. were intercepted, on the Way from Cornwallis' Camp at Charlotte, to C:Town, & w<sup>ch</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Gates sent to Congress, are deciphered, pray let me know their Contents—Should any Overtures of Peace be made, (tho' I see no Prospect of them at present,) I trust that Congress will never listen to a treaty of uti possidetis, whilst the Enemy hold any part of the 13 States; However, it will be best to use your utmost Exertions to recover S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, as far as possible, lest We sh<sup>d</sup>. be obliged to accept such Terms—I request your Endeavours to effect an Exchange of our Prisoners in S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, as soon as you can, and your Attention to having 'em supplied, as well as possible, during their Captivity—By return of the 2<sup>d</sup>. flag, you will know what Articles were most wanted, & pray dont fail to send 'em—if a French Force sh<sup>d</sup>. really be coming this way, give us Notice of their intent<sup>a</sup>., in Time for us to make the necessary Preparations for them—

I am with great Regard & Esteem

Gent. y<sup>r</sup>. most obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

P.S. Sumpter will not be able to take the Field in less than 3 or 4 Weeks—He is bro<sup>t</sup>. up to a House ab<sup>t</sup>. 10 Miles below this

place—& I shall go down, w<sup>th</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Green, ToMorrow to see him,<sup>8</sup> & converse on many Points, on w<sup>ch</sup>. he is well informed.

P.S. Pray communicate that part of this Letter w<sup>ch</sup>. relates to the Enemy's & our force this way<sup>9</sup> & the Enemy's Ravages in So. Carolina to the Chevalier—if the Express does not go off too soon I will write to him (the Chev<sup>r</sup>.) and refer him to you for information.

The Delegates of S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina in Congress

Turn over

I find the same difficulty subsists with respect to filling the N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina Continental Battalions as does with respect to those of S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina.—the N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina Officers being also Pris<sup>rs</sup>. of War.—How can this difficulty be removed? See the Resolve of Congress passed in Oct<sup>r</sup>. & abovement<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> The meeting referred to took place and Greene was much impressed with Sumter's enterprise. Sumter Correspondence, *Charleston Year Book 1899*, Appendix, page 73.

<sup>9</sup> The "Accout" of the opposing forces referred to in this letter will be published in the next issue of this Magazine.

(To be continued.)

## THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

Christ Church parish was established by act of Assembly, Nov. 30, 1706; and its boundaries defined by an act of Dec. 18, 1708, as follows: "to the North east by a large creek or River, commonly called Awindaw Creek or Seawee River, being the bounds of Craven county, to the South-East by the Sea, to the West by Wando River, and to the North-West partly by the said River, and partly by a line drawn from the Cowpen of Capt. Robert Daniel, or the Swamp at the head of Wando River exclusive, to the Cowpen of Joseph Wigfal, on the head of the said Awindaw Creek or Seawee River inclusive."<sup>1</sup>

The first church was begun in 1707, but was not completed for some years. This church was accidentally burned in February 1724/5, but was almost immediately rebuilt, and was again burned by the British in 1782; the present church was built after 1800. The communion plate, a chalice and paten, were the gift of Jacob Motte Esq, 1763.

The Register and Journals are badly mutilated, and a considerable portion lost.

In making this copy for printing, the original register is used in connection with a copy made for this Society by Langdon Cheves, Esq. a number of years ago.

- 1694. John Cobb son of John Cobb and Mary his wife was born October y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>. Anno Domini, 1694.
- 1694. Philip Givens, son of John Givens and Mary his wife was born September 29<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1694.
- 1695. Raebek Givens Daughter of John Givens & Mary his wife was born December 10<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1695.
- 1700. Mary Givens Daughter of John Givens & Mary his wife was born February 4<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1700.
- 1701. Ann Givens Daughter of John Givens & Mary his wife born December 10<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1701.

<sup>1</sup> Dalcho, page 275.



1707. Solomon Givens son of John Givens & Mary his wife was born January 1<sup>st</sup>. A. D. 1707, and was baptized December 26<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1708.
1706. Thomas Jones, son of Philip Jones & Rebecca his wife was born January 5<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1706.
1708. Francis Jones son of Philip Jones & Rebecca his wife was born October 15<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1708.
1706. John Holibush son of John Holibush & Mary his wife was born December 27<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1706.
1708. Elizabeth Holibush daughter of John Holibush and Elizabeth his wife was born November ye 21<sup>st</sup>. 1708.
1700. Mary Watson, daughter of William & Elizabeth Watson his wife was born May 8<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1700 and was baptized August 5<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1700.
1702. Catherine Watson daughter of William Watson & Elizabeth his wife was born November 6<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1702.
1704. Jone Watson Daughter of William Watson & Elizabeth his wife was born October 8th 1704 and baptized May 27<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1707.
1703. Elizabeth Watson, Daughter of William Watson & Elizabeth his wife was born March 12<sup>th</sup> 1708.
- 1707/8. Levi Durand was born in London January 1st. 1707/8.

## BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS

- Mary Sibley Daughter of Samuel Sibley & Mary his wife was born October 19, 1706.
- Richard Sibley son of Samuel Sibley & Mary his wife was born February 13<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1708.
- Benjamin Joy son of William Joy & Elizabeth his wife was born May ye 5<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1706.
- Maria Joy Daughter of William Joy & Elizabeth his wife was born October 6<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1708.
- Elizabeth Ballow Daughter of William Ballow & Elizabeth his wife was born September 28<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1708. And was baptized October 9<sup>th</sup> 1708.
- John Holibush son of John Holibush & Elizabeth his wife was baptized December 13<sup>th</sup>. 1708.
- Richard Rowser son of William Rowser & Sarah his wife, was born July 20th A. D. 1709. and was baptized August 25th 1709.

Thomas Richardson son of Thomas Richardson & Mary his wife was born September 9<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1709, and was baptized December 26<sup>th</sup>. 1709.

Deborah Barrett Daughter of Benjamin Barrett & Bethia his wife was born October 9<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1709.

Elizabeth Tassell Daughter of Samuel Tassell & Elizabeth his wife was born November 20 A. D. 1709.

William White sone of William White & Susannah his wife was born November ye 15 A. D. 1709.

Sarah Spencer daughter of Oliver Spencer & Mary his wife was born September 24<sup>th</sup> 1709.

Jemima [Sic] Webb the Sone of Benjamin Webb & Sarah his wife was born November 25th Anno Domini 1709.

Rebecca Evans Daughter of John Evans & Elizabeth his wife was born March 30<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1705.

Elizabeth Evans Daughter of John Evans & Elizabeth his wife was born April 22<sup>d</sup>. A. D. 1707.

Marie Brown Daughter of Clement Brown & Anne his wife was born May 21st. A. D. 1699.

Clement Brown Sone of Clement Brown and Ann his wife was born November 9<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1702.

Thomas Brown sone of Clement Brown & Ann his wife was born May 30 A. D. 1704.

Ann Brown Daughter of Clement Brown & Ann his wife was born April 24, A. D. 1706.

Edward Brown sone of Clement Brown & Ann his wife was born May 22<sup>d</sup> A. D. 1708.

Mary Capers daughter of William & Mary Capers was born May 6th A. D. 1696.

William Capers Son of William & Mary Capers was born December 15 A. D. 1698.

Sarah Capers Daughter of William & Mary Capers was born April 5 A. D. 1701.

Elizabeth Capers Daughter of William & Mary Capers was born June 5<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1700.

Rebecca Burck Daughter of John Burck & Elizabeth his wife was born April 25<sup>th</sup>. 1716.

Samuel Dashwood the Sone of John Dashwood & Ann his wife was born September 22<sup>d</sup>. 1710.

Thomas Holibush son of John Holibush & Elizabeth his wife was born December 10<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1710.

Elizabeth Joy Daughter of William Joy & Elizabeth his wife was born January the 1<sup>st</sup>. 1710/11.

Charles Givens sone of John Givens & Mary his wife was born August 28<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1710.

John Barton sone of Thomas Barton & Ann his wife was born November the 1<sup>st</sup>. A. D. 1710.

Hester Sibley Daughter of Samuel Sibley Jun<sup>r</sup>, & Mary his wife was born August 30<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1710.

George Barksdale sone of John Barksdale & Sarah his wife was born April 11<sup>th</sup>. 1711.

Robert Clement sone of John Clement & Joanna his wife was born January 30<sup>th</sup>. A. D. 1710. And was baptized April y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>. 1710.

Thomas Gibbons the Illegitimate sone of Jemima Gibbons was born May 5<sup>th</sup> 1711.

Joseph Maybank the sone of David and Susannah Maybank was born February ye 10<sup>th</sup>. 1711. And was baptized April y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> Anno Domini 1711.

Elizabeth Bollough Daughter of John Bollough & Martha his wife was born March y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>, 1711 and baptized May 11<sup>th</sup> A. D. 1711.

Marie Webb Daughter of Thomas Webb & Lydia his wife was born February 1<sup>st</sup>. Anno Domini 1712/13.

Sarah Evans Daughter of Jonathan Evans & Marie his wife was born July y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Anno Dom. 1710.

*(To be continued)*

## HISTORICAL NOTES

### LETTER FROM JOSEPH BAILY<sup>1</sup>

1672

The following letter was written by one Joseph Baily, an official of the colony of Charles Town, Carolina, to the English ambassador in Spain, and was intercepted by the Spaniards. Baily had been sent to Saint Augustine in June, 1670, to demand the release of some Englishmen, who had been captured by the Spaniards. Instead of securing the liberty of his countrymen, he himself was imprisoned, the Spanish governor feeling that it would be unwise to allow the Englishman, said to be second in command in the English colony, to return to Carolina, and report the defenceless condition of the Spanish post. Baily's letter was sent to the Council of the Indies, and an investigation was ordered, but the outcome does not appear. The letter is interesting, not only on account of its quaint style, but also for the side light it throws upon early Anglo-Spanish relations on the Carolina-Florida frontier, and for its corroboration of the fact that the Carolina colony was first known as Saint George, the designation almost invariably employed by the Spaniards until well into the eighteenth century.<sup>2</sup>

W. E. DUNN,

*University of Texas, Austin.*

#### Right Honor<sup>ble</sup>

being employed one a voyage by y<sup>e</sup> Lord Duke of Albamarle the Lord Ashlee the Lord Crauen and others the proprietors for the Settling a Collonie in the prouinces of Carolina one of o<sup>r</sup> vessels faling to the South ward of her port put into a port of the Spaniards Caled St Cattalena who not being aquainted with that coast

<sup>1</sup> The *Shaftesbury papers* (vol. 5, *Collections So. Ca. Historical Society*) gives us much information concerning Capt. Joseph Bailey.—EDITOR.

<sup>2</sup> The letter is preserved in the General Archive of the Indies, Seville, Spain, Audiencia de Santo Domingo, estange 58, cajón 1, legajo 26. Spanish discussion in regard to it is found in a communication of Francisco de la Guerra y de la Vega, former governor of Florida, to Francisco Fernandez de Madrigal, July 12, 1673, *Ibid.*



presumed it to be the port where to they wear bound wher being Sum feaw dayes and wishing to procure water and poruisions of which they were in great want were treacherously seased on by the Indians and eight of them inhumanly mured the rest hardly escaping with y<sup>e</sup> vessell with one mariner and with much difficultie arived at there intended port caled Charles Town on Ashley Riuer: whoe giuing the relation there to o<sup>r</sup> gouernour ordred myselfe hauing y<sup>e</sup> language and some others w<sup>th</sup> Letters to y<sup>e</sup> gouernour of S<sup>t</sup> Agustene in order to the releasing of o<sup>r</sup> men none of which as yeat were knowne to be kiled the which gouernour Don Fransisco De Gerra instead of releasing o<sup>r</sup> men that were liuing detained me a prisoner and likewise dispatched thre ships well mand with fourten piragoes mand with Spaniards and indians by forse of arms to cause them to surrender or on y<sup>e</sup> contrary to enter with fire and Sword alwhich by y<sup>e</sup> disposihand of god was preuented by there cables breaking when they were at anchor on y<sup>e</sup> bar of Ashly riuer here is come to the gouernment of this place before the departure of Don Fransisco De gerra the Honorable Don Manoel de Pandoya [Cendoya] to whom I was deliuered by y<sup>e</sup> other a prisner who is pleased to let me know he can by noe means releas me untill order comes from y<sup>e</sup> Quene and counsell of Spaine to whom he hath sent my declaration taken here upon oath as to o<sup>r</sup> pretensions in settling o<sup>r</sup> colonie. I stand much obleig<sup>d</sup> to the favours of this Gouernor who in this excells the former whoe is pleased to furnish me and my Lord Ashleys kinsman a prisner with me with moneys and offer of anything I may haue nessesary or wish for.

S<sup>r</sup> about four or fve months Since the gouernor was pleasd to Send by the hand of a Soldier a Letter to o<sup>r</sup> Gouernor S<sup>r</sup> John Yeomans certifiing of sum english prisners that were deliuered into his posesion by his Antesor whoe was pleasd to redemand my-Selfe and fve more with me aledging the artickls of the late pease concluded betwene there ma<sup>ty</sup> of England and Spaine Rg<sup>ht</sup> Hono<sup>ble</sup>. I haue ben detained hear prissoner two years and a halfe and altogether through the Ill dispositions of y<sup>e</sup> former Gouernor who Contrary to Justice and y<sup>e</sup> knowne laws and customs of nations forced me a prisner coming with a flag of pease and impowered to treat peasably as to y<sup>e</sup> releasing of o<sup>r</sup> men yeat notwithstanding proseds thinking the euells he had don cold not be safe but by atempting greater

R<sup>ght</sup> Hono<sup>ble</sup> my Seruants and goods I brought from England to y<sup>e</sup> vallew of two or thre hundred pounds are all imbesseld as by a letter from that towne and informed which is to my utter undoeing therefore adress mySelfe to your honour for Justise and that I may not be altogether ruined both in my person and estate through the uniust prosedings of y<sup>e</sup> afore said Don Fransisco De gerra

I haue the rather presumed one your honours fauours In regard of Sum knowledg and acquaintance with that Honorable Geltlman Sr Francis Godolfin and hour honours familly when Lodging in westminster

Thear is every year diuers shipps and vessells of o<sup>r</sup> nation pass along one this Coast whoe falling among the barbarous Indians are put to extreame hassards and loss of Life all which may be preuented if an Agent were Settled in this place with power to that effect and likewise would be of great Concerne for y<sup>e</sup> Conceruing of a true understanding betweene those of o<sup>r</sup> Collonie and this place and to returne our ways one y<sup>e</sup> one part and on y<sup>e</sup> other I had reason to expect the Lords propriators would haue taken order for my releasment in regard I suffer in their Concerns and not for y<sup>e</sup> leaste Intrest of mine owne pticuler I haue write (sic) formerly to your honour nominating the place of our english Settlement S<sup>t</sup> georges it being soe called in the time of the former Gouvernor deceased

I shall with Longing expectations waite your honours orders in relation to y<sup>e</sup> premises and Craue Leaue to Subscribe mySelfe your Honours most humble Seruant

JOSEPH BAILY [Original]

S.<sup>t</sup> Agusten one Florida  
Desember y<sup>e</sup> 12.<sup>th</sup> 1672

#### THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, 1803

A South Carolina Federalist on the purchase of Louisiana:

John Rutledge<sup>3</sup> to Harrison Gray Otis of Boston.—Weathersfield, Oct. 1, 1803.

. . . . "I really believe the fever of democracy has had its crisis here and that things will now be growing better and better. . . . Our Master [Jefferson] will have mighty fine tales

<sup>3</sup> A son of Gov. John Rutledge, and generally known as Gen. John Rutledge.

to amuse his *mountain* and their mob with—we shall have the prosperous condition of the Republic eulogized, and hear much of the great advantages which will obtain to us by the purchase of a trackless world—A country which when worth the holding will I have no doubt rival and oppose the atlantic states. I do not mean New Orleans which was absolutely necessary for us to get, and which in *substance* is all we have got for our fifteen millions. This seems to me a miserably calamitous business—indeed I think it must result in the disunion of these States.”

Copied by me from private papers in the possession of Mr. Samuel Eliot Morison of Boston, Mass.

D. HUGER BACOT JR.

THE  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL  
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HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.*

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are \$1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,

Charleston, S. C.

# THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVIII.

APRIL, 1917

No. 2

## LETTERS OF JOHN RUTLEDGE

Annotated by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

(Continued from the January number)

("Account"<sup>1</sup> of American and British forces mentioned in letter of December 8th, 1780 printed in last issue of this *Magazine*, page 43.)

2	Forts-Augusta-300	Reg <sup>rs</sup> .	60	& Mil. und. Brown.
	D <sup>o</sup> .-96-	300 d <sup>o</sup> .	150	& d <sup>o</sup> .-Col: Cruger.
No Works.	Stephen's Cr <sup>k</sup> .		50	Mil. under Kirkland.
Do.	} Col. Williams } on Little River }		200	-Mil.-Brig.-Genl Rob <sup>t</sup> . Cunningham
Except Blockhouses				
No Works	Shilers Ferry <sup>2</sup> } Brd. River. }		200	-Reg <sup>rs</sup> . und <sup>r</sup> . Major Mc- Arthur.
	near abt.		300	d <sup>o</sup> . -Tarlton
No Works	Winnsbor <sup>o</sup> :		-900	Reg <sup>rs</sup> .- Cornwallis w <sup>th</sup> . abt. 100 of Pearis <sup>3</sup>
	Mil <sup>a</sup> .			
close red <sup>t</sup>	Congaree-		60	Mila. Capt. Tullis (?)

<sup>1</sup> This "Account" or "State" is not printed in *Russells Magazine*.

<sup>2</sup> Shirers Ferry, frequently called Briersleys' and Strothers Ferry. See *Tarleton's Memoirs*, pp. 175, 184, 202, also excellent large map in same.

<sup>3</sup> See Historical Notes, this issue.

no Works except an Intrenchm <sup>t</sup> . at Nielsons 5 close red <sup>ts</sup> .	Col. Thompson's } Nielsons Ferry <sup>4</sup> }	200	Mil.—Major McWilliams
	Lanews Ferry <sup>5</sup> —a small post of Mil <sup>a</sup> . Camden—	500	Reg <sup>r</sup> .—L <sup>d</sup> . Rawdon—ab <sup>t</sup> . 200 Mil:
	Geo. Town—	80	Reg <sup>rs</sup> . —Cap <sup>t</sup> . Blake & ab <sup>t</sup> same no. of M: und Col: Cassell <sup>6</sup>
	Ferry near Camden—a small post und <sup>r</sup> . Col. Carey <sup>7</sup> Singleton's Mill &—High Hills of Santee)		
	N. B.	204	Regs <sup>rs</sup> . under Cap <sup>t</sup> . Maxwell left C:Town: ab <sup>t</sup> . 20 days ago in Quest of Marion— & to take post at King's Tree—they are either there or at Lanews Ferry— Dec <sup>r</sup> . 7: 1780—
Ab <sup>t</sup> . 1000	Cont <sup>ls</sup> . of Maryland, Delaware & Virg <sup>a</sup> . at Char- lotte & w <sup>th</sup> . Gen <sup>l</sup> . Smallwood 16 miles below it.—		
150	Cavalry—		
& 200	No. Carol <sup>a</sup> . Mil <sup>a</sup> ) w <sup>th</sup> . Smallwood NB. the Times of the Mil <sup>a</sup> . expire the 10 <sup>th</sup> . or 12 <sup>th</sup> inst.		

<sup>4</sup> Nelson's Ferry across Santee, nearest Charleston except Lenud's.

<sup>5</sup> Lenud's Ferry next South of Nelson's.

<sup>6</sup> James Cassilis of Georgetown District. Scotchman settled in S. C. 1758; mustered with Revolutionists in 1775 conforming under compulsion and took State oath, but never bore arms; joined British in Charleston 1780. Betrayed by his own men, carried to North Carolina and imprisoned as a dangerous leader; made his escape and much employed by the British in dangerous service until the evacuation of the Province. He was banished and proscribed in 1782. His property was plundered in 1780; was in England in 1784 and his character attested as well established by Rev. James Stewart, Rector of Georgetown. See *Royalist Commission Reports*, N. Y. *Transcript*; LV, pp. 107, 121 LX, 399; VIII, 76.

<sup>7</sup> James Carey: Commissioned Major by Cornwallis 1st Battalion Camden Royal Militia, appointed Colonel by Lord Rawdon. See *Ontario Bureau of Archives*, Second Report, pp. 646, 652 and 675 also *Roy. Comm. Rep. N. Y. Trans.*, VIII, 132.

Ab<sup>t</sup>. 600

Virg<sup>ns</sup>. under Gen<sup>l</sup>. Stevens served for 3 & a few for 8 Months—great part of their Times expired.

154. So. Carol. Mil<sup>a</sup>. under Col. Marion ab<sup>t</sup>. Pedee.

194. N<sup>o</sup>. C. Mil. under Gen<sup>l</sup>. Harrington at Pedee—most of 'em ab<sup>t</sup> to disband.

4 or 500 S<sup>o</sup>. Carol<sup>a</sup>. & Ge<sup>o</sup>. Mil<sup>a</sup>. (lately under Gen<sup>l</sup>. Sumpter) ab<sup>t</sup>. the Iron W<sup>o</sup>.<sup>s</sup> or Pacolet.

260 reg<sup>rs</sup>. on the March from Hillsbor<sup>o</sup>. badly clothed— the Virg<sup>ns</sup>. wretchedly so—N<sup>o</sup>. C: says they will soon have a N<sup>o</sup>. of Mil<sup>a</sup>. in the field but ques. when or what No.

150 mil<sup>a</sup>. und<sup>r</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Butler guard<sup>g</sup> Pris<sup>rs</sup>. at Salis<sup>by</sup>.

The enemy on the 15<sup>th</sup>. also. had not above 500 Regulars in C;Town—they were working on the Lines at the back of the Town—repairing & strengthening 'em—& it is said they were about to raise some Redoubts in front of these Lines. The Galatea was in the Harbour. Very few Reg<sup>rs</sup>. in Sav<sup>a</sup>.

Charlotte Dec<sup>r</sup> 9. 1780.

Gent.—

I find the enemy have left Virginia, probably, for S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, or to land in the lower part of this State, ab<sup>t</sup>. Cape-Fear -River, & effect a Junction with Lord Cornwallis, more readily than they could from Virginia—your utmost Attention, to the speedy Relief of the Southernmost States, is absolutely necessary, & I must repeat my Recommendation, of them, to your Care—I sh<sup>d</sup> have been better satisfied, if the Enemy had remained in Virginia, for, I think, that State w<sup>d</sup> have been a Match for 'em, & I do not apprehend their Removal will give us any considerable Aid, this Way, from Virginia, nor that, what does come (if any sh<sup>d</sup>) will arrive soon— & the reinforcement, from Virginia, added to that from N. York will make Lord Cornwallis, so formidable, that I fear it will not be an easy Matter to prescribe Bounds to his Progress, unless he sh<sup>d</sup>. have Reason to fear a respectable force, towards the Sea— Every thing which can be done, here, certainly will be, but, we shall look for great Mat-

<sup>s</sup> Old Iron Works.



ters,<sup>9</sup> from you, & you must not from us—I rec<sup>d</sup>. a letter, of Nov. 13. from the Presid<sup>t</sup>. of Congress, last Night, pr Express, but none from you—

I am with great Regard

Gent. yr. most obed. Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

P. S.

W<sup>d</sup>. it not be possible for the French Fleet, & Army, at Rhode-Island, to slip out, & get, at last into Chesapeake-Bay? the March from thence, hither, w<sup>d</sup> not be great—Pray don't let 'em remain at Rhode-Island a Moment longer, than can be avoided—the British possessing that place is no consequence to Us—

Thomas's Plantation, on Pedee, nearly  
opposite to Cheraw-Hill—Dec. 30: 1780

Gent—

On the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant, I rec<sup>d</sup> your Letter of the 27<sup>th</sup>. ult<sup>o</sup>—I am sorry to find, by the Gazette it inclosed, that the King of G: Britain has got a new Parliament, altogether to his Mind;<sup>10</sup> However, I hope that Circumstances will cause our Allies, as well as the United States, to make the most speedy & vigorous Exertions, for an early Campaign, so as to render it decisive—ab<sup>t</sup>. 4 Weeks ago, Col: Few<sup>11</sup> took Gen<sup>l</sup>. Williamson, at his own House, with a large Quantity of Provisions, w<sup>ch</sup> were laid up there, for the Use of the Enemy, but, he suffer'd him to remain at Home, for several days, on Parol, within w<sup>ch</sup> Time he was to determine, whether he w<sup>d</sup>. take part with us, or not: However, before the Expir<sup>n</sup> of that Time Col: Cruger marched from his Fort at Ninety Six, with most of the Garrison, & was joined by Rob. Cunningham, who is a Brig<sup>r</sup> of Militia, ag<sup>st</sup>. Few— He, misinformed of the Enemys No. (470) detached 100 Men, under Clarke, to attack 'em<sup>12</sup>—

<sup>9</sup> In season and out of season the Governor urged upon the Delegates the necessity of aid, and material aid from other States and from France. As the result proved, the gallant efforts of the "partisans," while staying the British, could not regain the City or the State.

<sup>10</sup> Yet it was this Parliament which passed Resolutions putting an end to the War with America, just after the news was received in England of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

<sup>11</sup> Col. William Bryan Few of Georgia.

<sup>12</sup> Dec. 11th, 1780. Few has been criticized for his behavior towards Clarke.

Clark was wounded, & obliged to retreat, with the loss of 10 or 12 Men, to Tyger-River, hav<sup>g</sup> killed more of the Enemy—Marion lately fell on McLawraths Rear,<sup>13</sup> &, with<sup>t</sup>. any Loss, killed & took some of his Men—Gen<sup>l</sup>. Green marched from Charlotte, for this place, with part of the Army, where he arrived Yesterday—Morgan is gone with the Remainder, towards Ninety-Six—I have appointed Col. Marion, a Brigadier & thrown all the Regiments, Ew<sup>d</sup>. of Santee—Wateree & Catawba Rivers, into his Brigade, those to the Westward compose Sumpter's, whose Wound (the doctors say), will disable him from taking the field, for several months— This is a very unfortunate Circumstance, & we shall feel the Loss of his Services, very much, though, During his Illness, Morgan will command his Troops—Gen<sup>l</sup>. Leslie arrived at C: Town with the forces which were in Virginia, ab<sup>t</sup>. the 14 Inst<sup>t</sup>—The Enemy hold the same Posts in the Country, as I ment<sup>d</sup>. in my last—It is said that appearances at Camden & Winnsbor<sup>o</sup>. indicated an Intention to move from those Posts, lower down the Country, & some People flatter themselves, with the Idea, of their going to C: Town, but I cannot believe that they will evacuate Camden,<sup>14</sup> &, if Cornwallis sh<sup>d</sup>. leave Winssbor<sup>o</sup>., he will not go lower, (I think,) than the Congaree—why they sh<sup>d</sup>. go to C: Town I can<sup>t</sup>. conceive—I rather apprehend, the Enemy will attempt to drive us from this place, & prevent our collecting Supplies on this River—The Cherokees, or Tories painted like Indians, (but I think the former) have lately killed some people on the Frontiers of No. & So. Carolina, which has prevented, & will prevent, them from turning out, in the remot-country, as they ought— We have no certain Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Virginia troops or Lee's Horse— The report is, that they are coming on, but where they really are, no one here knows—I fear it will be long before they arrive, &, when they do, that their Numbers will prove, (as usual) very short— Indeed We hear that the 18 Months Men do not exceed 800— The Time of the Virginia Militia, who are here, & who are draughted only for 3 Months, will expire in 3 Weeks—Our prospect is gloomy, for our Numbers are very small & our Men mostly in Rags, almost

<sup>13</sup> Major McLeroth of the 64th Regiment, a gallant and humane British officer.

<sup>14</sup> Camden was not evacuated till May 10th, 1781.

naked, scarce a Blanket to cover them, shivering with Cold, & drinking Water— I shall be glad to hear, that the Pennsylvania Line, who I am told are enlisted for the War, & are well cloathed, are to join us—(for I have no expectation of obtaining such Troops, from No. Carolina, or Virginia—) We may then, perhaps, be able to hold some part of the Country—but when shall we retake the Town?— Not, unless our Allies exert themselves, very powerfully, for that purpose— untill that Event takes place, and we can open the Trade of the Country, I shall think everything else poor trifling Business—I hope you will not fail to use every Effort, in your Power, to effect that desireable end— We are told that Mr. Gadsden died,<sup>15</sup> in the Castle at Augustine, (but I can't say how far that Intelligence may be depended on), and that the rest of the Gent: who were sent out thither, are on Parole, in the Town—Inclosed is a List of persons lately sent thither— others are sent, & more are to follow, whose Names I have not—I am impatient to hear, that an Exchange of the Garrison at C; Town has taken place, so that our unhappy friends may be relieved, from the oppressive & cruel Treatment which they suffer—

I am with great Regard

Gent. yr. most obdt. Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

P. S. Be pleased to direct, & forward the inclosed to Gillons Correspond<sup>t</sup>., at St. Eust<sup>a</sup>.<sup>16</sup> by the first Convey<sup>n</sup> to that Place— direct the Capt<sup>n</sup>, to whom they are delivered, to throw 'em overboard, in Case of danger of being taken—& give Gillon your Sentiments, on the probability of his, or Joiner's Services, being wanted by the Fleet of our Ally, on our Coast.

Dec. 30th, Gen<sup>l</sup>. Marion, by Ltr' of the 27<sup>th</sup>. Inst., informs, that he left Santee-River, the day before— that Major McLaw-rath had taken post at the great Savannah (Farars) with ab<sup>t</sup>. 300 Men—that Leslies Troops were last Sunday, at Monk's Corner, on the way to Nielsens Ferry—The Causey to which was

<sup>15</sup> Genl. Christopher Gadsden of course did not die then, nor until Aug. 28<sup>th</sup>, 1805.

<sup>16</sup> St. Eustatius. Gillon had asked that letters for him be directed to that place. *This Magazine*, vol. IX, p. 198.

repairing— and that 500 Men (as he heard,) had crossed Lewis's Ferry, on their way to Geo: Town—but the last of this Intelligence wanted Confirmation— I think it, however, very probable— Marion apprehended the Enemy meant to cut off his Retreat to Pedee, & had, therefore, proceeded to Indian-Town  
The Honble The Delegates of S<sup>o</sup> Carolina in Congress

Thomas' Plant<sup>n</sup> Cheraws

Jany 10: 1781

Gent—

My last letter to you was, pr Express, about the 30<sup>th</sup>. ult<sup>o</sup>—I have not rec<sup>d</sup> one from you since yours of the 27 Nov<sup>r</sup>—I find, that the Flag, which, by that Letter, you say was expected to sail in a few days for C: Town had not arrived there, the 2<sup>d</sup> Instant, when Gen<sup>l</sup> du Portail<sup>17</sup> who is now here, left that place— I understand that there were at that time, about 600 Sail of square-rigged Vessells, in C: Town Harbour— These will carry off a considerable Supply of Rice, Indigo, Tobacco, Naval Stores, & Lumber, for the W: Indies, the British Market & Navy— Indeed I look upon two years crops already secured, to the Enemy, by the Fall of C: Town— Some Tories embodied last week, on Little-Pedee —Col<sup>o</sup>. Kolb has dispersed such of 'em as he could find collected, but, I fear a Storm is gathering in that Quarter, & will burst, if the Enemy should advance, in force, this Way, for I am well informed, that they have several British Officers, in disguise, & other Emissaries, recruiting in N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, and on the Borders of this & that State— ab<sup>t</sup>. the 31<sup>st</sup>. ult<sup>o</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup> Morgan detached Col: Washington, w<sup>th</sup> 300 regulars & Militia Horse, to attack Col: Vance, & 200 Tories, (who set out to attack him, but had retreated—) He did so, killed ab<sup>t</sup>. 160, & took 35 Prisoners, with 40 Horses & some Baggage— But, such Affairs are trifling— nor will anything, in my opinion, be of Consequence, untill we have a sufficient force to regain the whole State, both Town & Country— This, I imagine, We might soon have, on a proper Representation, to France, of our Situation—I therefore hope, it has already been made, & a satisfactory Answer received—if not, pray don't fail to press it continually, untill it has the desired

<sup>17</sup> du Portail. A distinguished engineer officer sent to America by Franklin in 1777, made a Major General by Congress.



Effect— The Enemy's' force is so far superior to what We are likely to bring into the Field, that I have no Hope of any thing, material, except from that Quarter— I fear N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina will adhere to the old plan of draughting Militia, for 3 Months—you know the futility of that System—or, if they should resolve to raise Men, for the War, the Resolve will never be carr<sup>d</sup> into Execution—Virginia, it is said, intends to raise 6000 Men, for the War, by a Bounty of \$10,000 dollars, & Promise of a Negroe at the Expiration of their Service—but, you will readily judge, what may be relied on, from that Plan, when you reflect that in June last, they resolved to raise Men, for 18 Months only, at an *amazing* Price, & expected to have at least, 3500 Men, in the Field—Instead of which they have had, only ab<sup>t</sup> 250, (in Rags—) ab<sup>t</sup> 400, under Col<sup>o</sup>. Greene are on the March, near Us, who, by Baron Steuben's Means, are pretty well cloathed—We have no Certainty, that more will come, tho', it is said, & probably, about the same Number may— However, supposing we get even as large a proportion of the 6000, as We have, & are to have, of the 3500, how small will their Number be? &, if these are in the field, no sooner, from the Time of resolving to raise 'em, than those, when shall We have them— I will say nothing ab<sup>t</sup> their being cloathed, because, I put all Chance of that, out of the Case— I hope, therefore, that neither, you, or any Members of Congress, will be amused with, or give any Credit to the false Intelligence which I frequently see, in the Northw<sup>d</sup>. Gazettes, recounting Battles which are never fought, Marches which were never made—placing the Enemy in the most forlorn, & ourselves in the most advantageous, Situation—lessening their, & exaggerating our, Numbers & magnifying every little Affair which really happens, in our favour— I fear, that our Flashes of success, now & then, ag<sup>st</sup> the Tories, or small Parties of British, (in the words of C: Fox) are like an Ignis fatuus, continually misleading our Friends & Well Wishers, but, be persuaded that, unless, We have a respectable French Fleet & Army, well appointed, & sufficiently furnished with Supplies of military Stores, & Provisions, there is no probability of regaining the Country, much less the Town for the Enemy will not quit the former, untill the latter is besieged, or ab<sup>t</sup> to be so— but, if, ever the Country should be recovered, & could be held, (which will be attended with much difficulty,) of

how little Avail will that be, while the Enemy possess the Town, & all the Sea-Islands—My anxiety occasions my dwelling so much on this Point, and pressing it, by every letter, to your closest Attention—I conjure you, by every tie of duty & Affection to our unhappy Country to labour, incessantly to obtain it—

I am with great regard

Gent. yr. most obed. Ser<sup>t</sup>

J: Rutledge—

P. S. Col<sup>o</sup> Lee arrived yesterday, w<sup>th</sup> his Legion—ab<sup>t</sup> 260—I like him much, & expect great Service from his Corps— Cornwallis has sent orders to Cruger, at Ninety-six, to enlarge the Works there, (which he is now doing,) promising to reinforce, & support him— His Lordship declares, that he will shortly send every disaffected person, out of the State with his family, & apply his property to publick use— Pickens & Bowie have joined Morgan, with ab<sup>t</sup>. 70 Men—but they can<sup>t</sup>. promise that many more will follow— Indeed it is almost amazing that any will come out, when there is such a disparity; between the Enemy's force & ours—so little prospect of the latter increasing, & the Consequence of their coming off is, at least, the destruction of their property, & reducing their Families to Beggary— Gen<sup>l</sup> Portail will give you, & Congress (if des<sup>d</sup>, which I hope he will be) such information of the Condition of the Prisoners of War in So. Carolina., as will, I think, induce 'em to effect their Exchange, if possible, with<sup>t</sup>. further delay as well as to supply 'em, & keep 'em supplied, with such Articles as may render their Captivity less irksome, untill they are relieved from it— I can<sup>t</sup> conceive what Excuse can be made, for not having the Prisoners relieved, by the 2d Jany, when the Resolve for that purpose was passed, ab<sup>t</sup> the 20<sup>th</sup> of August— The Board of War, I think, can give no reason for this, but the grossest Inattention on their part—I am sorry to find, that Congress is so indifferent abt: the Conduct of that department, as to suffer 'em to trifle in such a Business—I must again, however, press these Points of Relief & Exchange, to your particular Notice—if the Weather will admit of the Virginia 18 Months Men being reviewed, before Gen<sup>l</sup>. Portail leaves us, he will be able to inform you from ocular demonstration, of their tatter<sup>d</sup> Condition.

Cheraws Jany. 11-1781.

Gent,—

This will be delivered to you, by General du Portail—The Exchange of that valuable Officer will prove a very fortunate Circumstance for the Southern-States, if Congress make the proper Use of the information which they may derive, from his experience, Knowledge, & great Abilities— I hope you will avail yourselves of it, & that you will agree, with him, & me, in opinion, that there is no prospect of a speedy Peace—& that We should act, as if there was none—trust no longer to temporary Shifts or Expedients—& to Requisitions on the several States—but, procure, from France, immediately, a sufficient Quantity, & Number, of money, Cloathing, & Military Stores, and of Ships, Men, & Arms—& with this foreign Aid, & the Resources which could be speedily collected, for a while, from the Country, make such early & vigorous Efforts, as would, probably render the Campaign decisive, & fix, irrevocably the Independence of every State.<sup>18</sup>

I am Gent.

y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>

J: Rutledge

Cheraws Jany 14: 1781

Gent—

Gen<sup>l</sup> du Portail not having yet got off, I have taken back the enclosed (which I had committed to his Charge,) in order to send 'em, with greater dispatch, by this Express—& to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of your Letter, of the 12<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>—I am glad to find, that Holland & Portugal have acceded to the League of Neutrality— & that a Flag was, at last, about to sail for C: Town—it will show our Friends there, that, they are not totally forgotten, tho, the Trifle of 4000 dollars for the Officers, (not I believe above 15 pr Man) is not worth mentioning— I still think the Board of War have been exceedingly inattentive about procuring hard Money—I hope the Acco<sup>ts</sup> you have respecting the Eagle's Prize, are true, & that, it is valuable—if so, a fund may arise, from it, as well for supplying you with some Money, as procuring Nec-

<sup>18</sup> The surrender of Cornwallis, which practically ended the War, showed how wisely Rutledge judged.

saries, on Acco<sup>t</sup> of the State, for our Fellow Soldiers & Citizens, in Captivity, whose Condition is truly deplorable—if Jones sh<sup>d</sup> arrive, w<sup>th</sup> the Articles expected, I hope you will not fail to obtain our due proportion of them— I presume you will have rec<sup>d</sup> Intelligence, 'eer now, of the Enemys' Arrival in Virginia—I w<sup>d</sup> have been glad to hear that Messrs Joiner<sup>19</sup> & Rochambout are close at their Heals—the former object of Cornwallis, to make a Junction, between the Troops in Virginia & those in So. Carolina, will be now reattempted— I wish I could see a greater, & better, force, embodied, & properly prepared, to oppose them—I hope to hear from you soon in Answer to my Letters from Salisbury, Charlotte & this place—

I am with great regard  
Gent.

yr. most obed. Ser<sup>t</sup>

J: Rutledge

The Delegates of So. Carolina in Congress.

*(To be continued)*

<sup>19</sup> Commodore Alexander Gillon commanded the Frigate *South Carolina*, belonging to the State, and was succeeded by Capt. John Joyner under whom she was captured by three British men of war on Dec. 20th, 1782.



## THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

*(Continued from January)*

### BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS

John Watson Sone of William Watson & Eliz<sup>a</sup> his wife was borne  
Octbr 8<sup>th</sup> Anno Dom 1712

Richard Dashwood Sone of John Dashwood & Anne his wife  
was borne March 28<sup>th</sup> Anno Domi 1713

Providence Joy Daughter of Will<sup>m</sup> Joy & Elz<sup>a</sup>. his wife was borne  
feb: 7 14 Anno Dom 171 $\frac{3}{4}$

Elizabeth Torshell daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup> Torshell & Eliz<sup>a</sup>. his Wife  
was borne y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup> Anno Domi 171 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Mary Gibbons Daughter of Jothan Gibbons & Grace his wife  
was born Oct:<sup>r</sup> 21 A: Domi 171 $\frac{3}{4}$ . . . . Baptized<sup>l</sup> Mar<sup>ch</sup> 7  
Anno Dom 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Richard Capers Sone of William Capers & Mary his wife was  
borne Apr. 28<sup>th</sup> Anno Dom 1712 . . . baptized<sup>d</sup>. March  
30<sup>th</sup> Anno Dom 1714

Rebbecha Cook Daughter of Bently Cook & Rebbecha his wife  
was born 18<sup>th</sup> December Anno Dom 1713 And Baptized March  
28<sup>th</sup> 1714

Mary Simes Daughter of John and Mary Simes was borne Janu<sup>y</sup>:  
13: 171 $\frac{4}{5}$ .

Sarah Simes daughter of John & Mary Simes was borne August  
20<sup>th</sup>: 1716 and both were Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Feb: the 8<sup>th</sup> 171 $\frac{6}{7}$ .

Sarah Benison Daughter of George and Elizabeth Benison who  
was Born February the 23<sup>d</sup>. 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\frac{9}{10}$  & Baptized 29<sup>th</sup> March  
follow<sup>g</sup>.<sup>2</sup>

John Brown the Son of James Brown and Hannah his Wife was  
born the 27<sup>th</sup> of December 1712.

William Brown the son of James Brown was born the 27. of  
August Annoq Domni 1715.

<sup>1</sup> The name of the child and parents is repeated in all the original baptismal entry, but we are omitting them here to save space.

<sup>2</sup> After this is an entry so torn that it cannot be read.

Margret Brown the Daughter of James Brown and Hannah his wife was born the 19<sup>th</sup> of february Annoq Domni 1716.

Christian Brown Daughter of James Brown and Hannah his Wife Was born y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>. of August Annoq Domni 1719.

Elizabeth Browne y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of James Browne and Hannah his wife was Borne y<sup>e</sup>. 11<sup>th</sup> of Sep<sup>t</sup>. being Monday about 9 of y<sup>e</sup> Clock at Night Annoque Domine 1721

Alexander Browne y<sup>e</sup> Son of James & Hannah Browne was Borne Sep<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>t</sup> 1724 & Baptized Oct: y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1724 By Mr. Benja: Pownell Rect.

John Holmes sone of Mark Holmes & Elizabeth his wife was born Janu<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 15: 1715 & was baptiz: June y<sup>e</sup> 20: 1715.<sup>3</sup>

Martha y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Francis Croxton & Elizabeth his wife was born y<sup>e</sup> 11 day of Janu<sup>y</sup> 172 $\frac{1}{2}$  & was baptiz<sup>d</sup>: March y<sup>e</sup> 8. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Elisha Wheeldon Son of Elish Wheeldon was Baptized The Second day of Septem: 1719.

Jonathan Evans Son of Johnathan Evans & Mary Evans his Wife was Baptized the Fourth day of October 1719.

Hannah Law Daughter of Joseph Law and Theodora his wife, was born the twenty-fifth day of Janur: 1719/20.

Susannah Heckman Daughter of Richard Heckman & Rebeckah his wife was Baptized the 25 day of december Annoq Domminei 1719.

John Boon the son of Thomas Boon and Mary his wife was Baptized March the 20<sup>th</sup> Annq. Dom. 1719/20.

John White the Son of John White and Sarah his wife was Born July ye first anno Dom. 1719, And Baptiz'd the Sixth day of Decem. 1719.

Thomas Allen the son of Thomas Allen and Fransus his wife was born the 11<sup>th</sup> day of Novem<sup>r</sup> 1716.

James Allen the Son of Thomas Allen and Fransus his wife was Born the 21st day of Novem<sup>r</sup> anno Domini. 1719, and both regestred this year 1720

Hannah Law was baptiz'd the twenty-fourth day of April Annoq Dom. 1720

<sup>3</sup> Entered twice.

Elizabeth fry the Daughter of Peter Fry and Bridget was Baptized the Twent<sup>y</sup> Fourth day of April Annoq Domininei 1720 & born the twenty second day of Septem. Anno Dom. 1719

Sarah Evans Daughter of William Evans and Susannah his wife was born the 29<sup>th</sup> day of Septem. 1714. and Regestered 1720.

Rebekah Evans Daughter of William Evans and Susannah his wife was born the 21<sup>st</sup> day of October Anno Dom 1716 and Registered 1720.

John Evans Son of William Evans and Susana his wife was Born the 5<sup>th</sup> day of November Annoq Domini 1716 & Reges. 1720

Mary Spencer and Rebeckah Spencer being Twenn Daughters of Oliver Spencer and Rebecah his wife were born the 12 day of April. Annoq Domini. 1720

Daniel Evans Son of Jonathan Evans and Mary his wife was born the 23<sup>d</sup>. day of September 1720

Henry Gill Son of Henry Gill was born the 27<sup>th</sup> day of January 1720. and Jane his wife, and baptized the 16 day of Aprill following.

William Bollough Son of William Bollough and Elizabeth his wife was born the 3<sup>d</sup> day of December Annoq. Domni. 1715

John Bollough Son of William Bollough & Elizabeth his wife was born the 10<sup>th</sup> day of October. Annoq Dommi 1718

James Eden was Baptized the 17<sup>th</sup> day of January Annoq Dommi 1720

Elizabeth Eden was Baptized the 17<sup>th</sup> day of January Annoq Dommi 1720

Jonah Eden was Baptized the 17th day of January, Annoq. Dom. 1720.

Hannah Eden was Baptized the 17<sup>th</sup> day of January Annoq. Domi. 1720

Leonard White the Son of John White and Sarah his wife was born the 10<sup>th</sup> day of June Annoq Domini 1721. and baptized the 30 day of July following

Mary Gregory Daughter of Thomas Gregory and Mary his wife was born the 4<sup>th</sup> day of June and baptized the 30. of July Anno Domini 1721.

John Gregory Son of Tho<sup>s</sup> Gregory & Mary his wife was born July 24<sup>th</sup> 1723.

Elizabeth Sauseau Daughter of John Sauseau & Mary his wife was born 20 day of May Annoq Domine 1707.

Maudlin Sauseau Daughter of John Sausseau and Mary his wife was Born y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> of December Anno. Dom. 1709

John Sauseau Son of John Sauseau and Mary his wife was born the 7<sup>th</sup> day of September 1712.

James Sauseau Son of John Sauseau and Mary his wife was born 22 of July Annoq Dom 1714.

Mary Sauseau Daughter of John Sauseau and Mary his wife was born 6. day of February Anoq. Dom 1716.

Susanna Sauseau was born the Daughter of John Sauseau and Mary his wife the 22<sup>d</sup> of February 1719.

Mary Watkins of (Sic.) John and Mary Watkins was Born y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> December and baptized December y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1722/3

Elizabeth: of John and Susannah Chapman was Born January y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> and Baptized the 3. Day of 1722/3. [sic.]

Frances Gibbson of Francis and Mary was born the 25 of December 1721 and was Baptized the 8. day of March 1722/3.

Ann: of Clement and Mary Brown was born the 20. day of May 1721.

Clement: of Clement and Mary Brown was born the 4. Day of february 1722 and was Baptized y<sup>e</sup> 28 day of March 1723.

Daniell: of John and Martha Murrall: was born the 8: Day of October 1722/3: [Sic.] and was Baptized the 1: Day of february 1722/3.

Elizabeth of Jos<sup>a</sup> Willks and Elizabeth his wife was born the 9 Day of January 1722/3 and was Baptized the 20 Day of January 1722/3.

Martha Haddrell: of George and Mary Haddrell was born March the 10, 1714/15 and was baptized April the 14, 1715.

Mary Hennerita Haddrell of George and Mary Haddrell was born July the 7 day 1722 and was Baptized Aprill the 7, 1723.

John Evans of Jon<sup>th</sup>: and Mary Evans was Baptized the 31 Day January 1722/3.

Mary of William and Mary Leeland was Baptized the 20 Day of January 1722;

Sary of Emanuel and Mary Christoe was Baptized the 3 day. of February 1722/3



Tho<sup>s</sup>: of Joseph and Sary Francklin was Born the 16 Day of March 1721 and was Baptized the 31 day of March, 1722/3

Mary: of Oliver and Rebekah Spencer was Baptized the 8 day of february 1722/3

Henry Cornish was Baptized the 12 of Apriell 1723.

Tho<sup>s</sup>: of Tho<sup>s</sup>: and Mary Boone was born the 4 day of March & Baptized the 25 of the same Month 1722/3

Sarah: of George & Eliz<sup>a</sup>: Benison was born the 23 day of Feb<sup>y</sup>: 1719/20 & was Baptized the 29: of March following.

Mary: of Thomas and Ann bennett was born 17 day of October 1722 and was Baptized the 28: of the same Mounth.

Jasper Baskerfield was Born June y<sup>r</sup> 2: In the year 1714.

Anestey Baskerfield was Born March the 7: 1718

John Basherfield was was Born Apriell y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1720

Mary Christian Basherfield was Born July y<sup>e</sup> 17: 1722.

Mary Benison the Daughte of George & Eliz<sup>a</sup>. Benison was borne october the forth 1721 & was Baptize<sup>d</sup> the 31<sup>t</sup>: of December following.

George Logan y<sup>e</sup> Son of George & Martha Logan was borne the 22<sup>d</sup>. of Sep<sup>t</sup>. Annoque Dommine 1720 & Baptized by Mr. Jones.

Martha Logan y<sup>e</sup> Daughte of George and Martha Logan was borne y<sup>e</sup> 27 of July between y<sup>e</sup> hour of five & six in y<sup>e</sup> morning Annoque Dommine 1722, & Baptized by Mr. Hassel.

Anthony White y<sup>e</sup> Son of Jn<sup>o</sup> & Sarah White, was borne y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> day of March Anoque Domine 1722.

Anthony White was married to Mary his wife March y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1722/3.

George y<sup>e</sup>. Son of George & Elizabeth Bennison was Born Oct. 18. 1722.

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Campbell y<sup>e</sup> Son of James & Mary Campbell, was Born y<sup>e</sup> 20 of November 1720.

Sarah y<sup>e</sup>. Daughte of James & Mary Campbell was Born y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> of March 1722/3

George Bennison y<sup>e</sup> Son of George & Eliz<sup>h</sup>: his Wife was Christened Decemb<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1723.

Anthony White y<sup>e</sup> Son of Anthony White & Mary his wife was Borne Decemb<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 31<sup>st</sup>: 1723.

Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup>. Daughte of Jn<sup>o</sup>. Bennet & Mary his Wife was Borne November y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1718.

Mary y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> Bennet & Mary his Wife was Borne  
Jan<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1720

Sarrah y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup> Bennet & Mary his Wife was Borne  
Sept<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1723

Rob<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Son of W<sup>m</sup> Lewis & Judeth his Wife was borne Decemb<sup>r</sup>  
y<sup>e</sup> 30, 1720

Anthony White y<sup>e</sup> Son of Anthony White & Mary his Wife was  
bptz. March y<sup>e</sup> 1: 1723/4

Tho<sup>s</sup>: Browne was maried to Elizabeth Bollough Decemb<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 26:  
1723.

Hannah Wheelden y<sup>e</sup> Daug<sup>r</sup>: of Elisha & Sarah his was Baptiz<sup>d</sup>  
Apr<sup>l</sup>: y<sup>e</sup>: 19<sup>th</sup>. 1724.

Honorah y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup>: of Jn<sup>o</sup>: Bonell and Honorah his Wife was  
Born Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup>: 8<sup>th</sup> 1724 & Baptiz<sup>d</sup>: y<sup>e</sup>: 20<sup>th</sup>: Day of y<sup>e</sup> Same  
Instent Apr<sup>l</sup>:

Sarah Lewis y<sup>e</sup>: Daug<sup>r</sup>: of Henry Lewis & — his wife was born  
Sept<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup>: 7<sup>th</sup>: 1723.

Hannah y<sup>e</sup>: Daugh<sup>r</sup>: of Elisha Whelden & Sarah his wife was  
Baptiz<sup>d</sup>: Apr<sup>l</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>: 1724

Moses Joy was Baptized y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> of June 1724.

Judith Joy was Baptized y<sup>e</sup>. 5<sup>th</sup> of July 1724.

Benjamin Joy y<sup>e</sup> Son of W<sup>m</sup> Joy & Elizabeth his Wife was Bap-  
tized August y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1724.

Elizabeth Morain y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Dennis Morain & Elizabeth his  
Wife was borne y<sup>e</sup> 6 Day of August & Baptized y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> Day  
of Sep<sup>t</sup>. folowing Anoque Dommini 1702 (Sic).

Katherine Clements was Baptized Oct<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>: 1724.

Katherine Clements was borne Sep<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>: 1724.

Susanna Evens y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Will<sup>m</sup> Evens & Sussanna Evens  
his wife was born Jany. y<sup>e</sup> 28: 1721/2.

Alexander Browne y<sup>e</sup> Son of James Browne & Hannah his Wife  
was Born Sep<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup> 1724 & was Baptized October y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>  
1724

Sarah White y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup>. of Jn<sup>o</sup>. White & Sarah his wife was born  
Dec<sup>r</sup>: y<sup>e</sup>: 5<sup>th</sup>: 1724 & was Baptized Janu<sup>y</sup>: y<sup>e</sup>: 8<sup>th</sup> 1724.

Jn<sup>o</sup>. Thompson y<sup>e</sup> Son of Jno. Thompson & Martha his Wife was  
Borne Jan<sup>y</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1724/5.

Hannah y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Oliver Spencer & Rebeckah his wife was  
Borne y<sup>e</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1724 and Baptized Jan<sup>y</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>. 4<sup>th</sup>. 1724/5

John the Sone of John Murray and Martha his wife was borne July y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1725 and was Baptized October y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>. 1725

Susannah the daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup> Boone & Mary his wife was born y<sup>e</sup> ninth day of Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1725.

Eliz<sup>a</sup> the Daughter of George Benison & Eliz<sup>a</sup> his wife was born the nineteenth day of November 1725.

Susannah the Daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup>. Boone & Mary his Wife was Baptized the 8<sup>th</sup> day of May 1726

Thomas Hamlin Illegitimate Sone of Mary Leland was born Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 26 1725.

Robert Hamlin the Sone of Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hamlin and Martha his wife was borne the 3 day of May 1726.

Robert the Sone of Tho<sup>s</sup> Hamlin & Martha his wife was baptiz<sup>d</sup> May y<sup>e</sup> 29. 1726

Hannah the Illegitimate Daughter of Jonathan Morell & Hannah Sterkey was born March y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1724/5.

Sarah the Daugh<sup>r</sup>. of Oliver Spencer & Rebeck<sup>r</sup> his wife was born August 2<sup>d</sup> & was not regestered till y<sup>e</sup> 31 Day of December 1726 y<sup>sr</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup>. White Reg<sup>r</sup>

Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Ge<sup>o</sup> & Susanah Haddrell was born May y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1726 & Baptized June y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>. 1726.

Nathaniel y<sup>e</sup> Son of Benj<sup>a</sup> Law & Elizabeth his wife was born July y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>: 1726.

Margret y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup>: of John Matherringham & Mary his wife was born June y<sup>e</sup>: 18<sup>th</sup>: 1726, & was baptz. Augs<sup>t</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>: 7<sup>th</sup>: 1726.

Nathaniel y<sup>e</sup> Son of Benj<sup>n</sup> Law and Elizabeth his wife was baptiz<sup>d</sup>: Octo: y<sup>e</sup>: 2: 1726.

Catherine y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup> Gregory & Mary his wife was born May y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1726 & was bapt<sup>z</sup> July y<sup>e</sup> 10 following.

Will<sup>m</sup> & Tho<sup>s</sup>. being Twin Sons of William Joy & Mary his wife was born July y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1726. & was baptiz<sup>d</sup>. November y<sup>e</sup> 20 following 1726.

Mary Spencer of Oliver & Rebeck<sup>r</sup> Spencer his wife was born June y<sup>e</sup>: 12: 1726 & Bapt<sup>z</sup> October y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> following.

Mary Mackdowel of Arch<sup>d</sup> Macdowel & Mary his wife was born Jan<sup>y</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>: 1724/5.

Archbl<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup>: Son of Archbl<sup>d</sup> Mackdowel & Mary his wife was born Augu<sup>t</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup>: 1726.

Will<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Sun of Will<sup>m</sup> Thorp & Mary his Wife was born Decem<sup>r</sup>  
y<sup>e</sup> 3: 1726 & was baptiz<sup>d</sup>. March y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>: 1726/7.

Isaac y<sup>e</sup> son of Isaac Bates & Sarah his wife was born Decem<sup>r</sup>.  
y<sup>e</sup>. 9<sup>th</sup>. 1726 & was baptiz<sup>d</sup>. March y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1726/7.

Joseph y<sup>e</sup> Sone of Joseph Spencer & Sarah his Wife was born  
Octo<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 4: 1726 & was baptiz<sup>d</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 2: Day of Apr<sup>l</sup>. 1727.

Hannah ye Daughter of John White & Sarah his wife was born  
March y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>. 1726/7 & Baptiz<sup>d</sup>. Ap<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>: 1727.

William the Son of George Logan Esq. & Martha his wife was  
born Jan<sup>y</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1726/7 & Baptiz<sup>d</sup> March 16<sup>th</sup>: 1726/7

*(To be continued.)*



# ORDER BOOK OF JOHN FAUCHERAUD GRIMKÉ

(August 1778 to May 1780)

(Continued from Vol. XVII, No. 4.)

Head Quarters. Charles Town  
18 February, 1780.

18 <sup>th</sup> Parole. Greenland.	C. S. Gates-Gibson
F: O. for tomorrow	Major Badetely
B. M	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Sharpe
F: O. for fatigue	L <sup>t</sup> . Col <sup>o</sup> . Hinton.

The Non-Com<sup>d</sup>. Officers & Soldiers of the 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Balt<sup>o</sup> of S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina are to be immediately incorporated with the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> in such manner as to make those two equal.

A. O. The Artillery are to be scaled this Afternoon at four oClock.

The Com<sup>g</sup>. Officer of Artillery will distribute the Officers & Men of the Cont<sup>l</sup>. Artillery, the Chastown Artillery & Cap<sup>t</sup> Dorell's Company to the different Batteries where they are to encamp this Evening.

The Qu<sup>r</sup> Masters of those Regt<sup>s</sup> that have lost Men in the Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hospital are desired to call for the Cloaths belonging to them.

The Qua<sup>r</sup>. Master Gen<sup>l</sup> will order 29 Muskets 22 Bayonets & 18 Pouches belonging to Men who have died in the Hosp<sup>l</sup> to be removed from thence.

E. O. One third of the waggons of the different Regt<sup>s</sup> will parade tomorrow Morning at 7 o'clock in the Road without the Horn Work to take Orders from M<sup>r</sup> Graham Commissary of Forage.

19 <sup>th</sup> . Parole—Henderson.	C. S. Hilsborough
Halifax	
F. O. for tomorrow.	Major Dunbibin
B. M.	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Taliaferro.
F. O. for fatigue.	Major Jackson.

The same Men & Officers who were on fatigue yesterday are to be paraded at 7 oClock tomorrow Morning for Orders

The Chas. Town Militia are immediately to go into the Barracks which the Q. M. G. of the State shall provide.

Col<sup>o</sup>. Hext's Militia are to do duty as a separate Brigade till further Orders.

The Court of Enquiry of which Col<sup>o</sup>. Picknney was pres<sup>t</sup>. having reported, that "after maturely considering the premises they are of Opinion that M<sup>r</sup>. Gilbank by Virtue of the resolutions of Congress of the 24<sup>th</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1778, is intituled in case of Vacancy to enter into the Regim<sup>t</sup> of Artillery in such Rank as he would have had if he had never been captured;" M<sup>r</sup>. Gilbank is ordered to join his Reg<sup>t</sup> & to take Command of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Roberts's Company.

The Officers of the Main Guard are requested to dine at Head Quarters the day they come off Duty.

20<sup>th</sup>. Parole Jameson. C. S. Jetheo, Jesse.

F. O. for tomorrow. Col<sup>o</sup> Malmedy.

B. M. Major Simons

A Return of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Darrell's Company to be made to the Adj<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> at Orderly Hour this afternoon—The Return to be made in form of a Roll expressing opposite the names the present fit for Duty & absent with the places where & reasons for their Absence.

E. O. Major Hogg is to be relieved tomorrow by Major Lewis. Col<sup>o</sup> Beekman will order the Detachment with Major Hogg from the Cha<sup>s</sup>. town Artillery to be relieved The whole to parade at the Horn work with one days provisions cooked by seven oClock tomorrow morn<sup>g</sup>.

The whole of the Army not on Duty will parade on the road without the Lines tomorrow Morn<sup>g</sup>. at Seven oClock for fatigue.

21<sup>st</sup>. Parole Kimbolton. C. S. Kinloch. Kinzie.

F. O. for tomorrow Col<sup>o</sup>. Heth.

B. M. Cap<sup>t</sup> Sharpe

F. O. for fatigue. Major Oneal.

The Guard in the Hosp<sup>l</sup> to be increased to 1 Serg<sup>t</sup>. 1 Corp<sup>l</sup>. & 12 Men by Col<sup>o</sup>. Parkers Brigade—The Serg<sup>t</sup>. must be a trusty sober Man & if any of the Rank & file misbehave they must be returned with their Crimes to their respective Reg<sup>ts</sup>. who will furnish others in their room.

The Command to relieve Major Hogg will march at twelve o'clock.

The Army will turn out for fatigue tomorrow Morn<sup>g</sup> at seven o'clock with the greatest punctuality—They will parade at the Horn work except the Cha<sup>s</sup>. town Militia who are to be employed on their own Works.

22 <sup>d</sup> Parole. Lillington.	C. S. Lion. Lynx.
F. O. for tomorrow.	Col <sup>o</sup> . Shepheard.
B. M.	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Taliaferro.
F. O. for fatigue.	Col <sup>o</sup> . Lytle

The Cont<sup>l</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. of Artillery, the Cha<sup>s</sup>. town Battalion of Artillery & Cap<sup>t</sup> Darrell's Comp<sup>y</sup> of Cannoniers are brigaded under Col<sup>o</sup> Beekman who will appoint a Brigade Major to attend at Orderly Hours & to regulate the Detail of the Brigade.

23 <sup>d</sup> Parole Malmedy.	P. S. Morris. Moylan.
F. O. for tomorrow	L <sup>t</sup> Col <sup>o</sup> . Mebane.
B. M.	Major Simmons
F. O. for fatigue	Col <sup>o</sup> . Hampton

One of the Smallest Field pieces must be sent to the Guard at Gadsdens Wharf to oblige the Boats passing to come to.

The Engineer will view the Ground and direct some Work for the Security of the S<sup>o</sup>. West quarter of the Town. Col<sup>o</sup>. Hext's Brigade will be employed in the Construction of it & Col<sup>o</sup>. Hext will himself superintend the Work and see it completed.

All the French People in Cha<sup>s</sup>town who do not belong to, or who have not regularly done Duty in some Comp<sup>y</sup>. anterior. to the 1<sup>st</sup>. Jan<sup>y</sup>. last are ordered to join the Marquis de Bretagne's Corps,<sup>1</sup> & the Com<sup>g</sup>. Officers of other Com<sup>y</sup>s. are forbid to inroll them.

E. O. The fatigue tomorrow as usual

24 <sup>th</sup> . Parole. Nantucket.	C. S. Nadal. Nero.
F. O. for tomorrow.	L <sup>t</sup> . Col <sup>o</sup> Wallace.
B. M.	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Sharpe.
F. O. for fatigue	L <sup>t</sup> . Col <sup>o</sup> . Hamwright

For four Days Command to be paraded at 10 o'clock tomorrow Morn<sup>g</sup>. with one Days provisions cooked, One Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>o</sup>. 4 Capt<sup>s</sup>, 4 Sub<sup>s</sup>. 8 Serj<sup>ts</sup>. 8 Corp<sup>ls</sup>. & 150 privates: Lieut. Col<sup>o</sup>. Mebane for this Command—The Com<sup>y</sup> will order three days provisions for 175 Men to march with the above Command.

<sup>1</sup> See this *Magazine*, Vol. XVII, page 170.

For two Days Guard to be paraded at 4 o'Clock this afternoon with two Days Provisions cooked One Cap<sup>t</sup>. two Sub<sup>s</sup>. 3 Serg<sup>ts</sup>. 3 Corp<sup>s</sup>. & 50 privates.

Lieut. Col<sup>o</sup>. Laurens will relieve L<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>o</sup>. Mebane who is ordered in Command.

The port Guard to be reinforced this afternoon at 4 o'Clock with 1 Serj<sup>t</sup>. 1 Corp<sup>s</sup>. & 18 privates

25th. Parole—Washington.	C. S. Prince Town.—Saratoga
F: O. for tomorrow.	Col <sup>o</sup> . Lowrey.
B: M.	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Taliaferro.
F: O. for fatigue	Col <sup>o</sup> . Hinton.

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Lillington will order a fatigue of 40 Men properly Officered to Major Darrell's Battery—they are to be instructed in making Cartridges & kept employed 'until they shall have compleated 50 Rounds  $\frac{7}{8}$  Main for that Brigade. Major Darrell will undertake to direct & instruct them.

One Cap<sup>t</sup>. 2 Subs. 3 Serg<sup>ts</sup>. 3 Corp<sup>es</sup>. & 50 privates for two Days Guard to be paraded tomorrow at Guard mounting with two Days provisions cooked.

The waded Arms which cannot be drawn are to be discharged at 5 o'Clock this Afternoon—the Arms must then be put in the nicest Order. The different Reg<sup>ts</sup>. will be paraded in some convenient place & the Officers must examine what Arms can be drawn, those that cannot they will have discharged in platoons observing that the Men do not load & fire again.

26th. Parole. Vermont.	C. S. Quebec. Bennington
F. O. for tomorrow.	Col <sup>o</sup> . Hinton
B. M.	Major Simmons
B. O. for fatigue	Major Jackson.

The Command at Ashley Ferry will in future be relieved weekly, the Comm<sup>t</sup>. will therefore Order a Waggon with 4 Days Provisions for 175 Men to be sent there on Monday Morn<sup>g</sup>.

27th. Parole Parker	C. S. Pinckney. Parham.
F. O. for tomorrow.	Major Moultrie
B. M.	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Sharpe.

The Monthly returns which were due yesterday the Adj<sup>t</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. expects will be sent without further Delay.

After having made up their Complement of Ammunition, the different Corps are to employ all their Men off Duty in cutting &



bringing in fire-wood; the Wood will be corded up & the respective Quarter Guards charged with the Care of it—The fatigue ordered yesterday will be employed as above.

The Detachm<sup>ts</sup>. of the 2<sup>d</sup>. & 3<sup>d</sup>. South Carolina Regt<sup>s</sup>. are to do Duty as part of Col<sup>o</sup>. Parker's Brigade till further Orders.

Passes given by the Qua<sup>r</sup>. Master Gen<sup>l</sup>. for all persons, Vessels & Boats employed by him while they are on the Business of the Department are to be obeyed.

The two Companies of the Berkley County Reg<sup>t</sup>. of Militia commanded by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Stiles & Lieut. Garden are ordered to join the Artillery—the Com<sup>d</sup>. Officer of Artillery will assign them their Post & apply to the State Q. M. G. for Barracks. They will be instructed in the Managem<sup>t</sup>. & Exercise of Cannon.

For two days Guard to be paraded tomorrow at Troop beating—1. Cap<sup>t</sup>. 2 Sub<sup>s</sup>. 3 Serg<sup>ts</sup>. 3 Corp<sup>ls</sup>. & 50 privates, they are to have two Days Provisions cooked.

All the Troops of the Garrison will be paraded for Review this Afternoon at 3 O'Clock on their respective parades.

A: O. The great Difficulty of procuring Forage makes it necessary that the following Arrangem<sup>t</sup>. should immediately take place.

All the Waggons but the following being ordered out of Town, the Q. M. G. will immediately procure a Quantity of Forage over Santee River near Murray's Ferry where the spare Waggon & Horses will remain till further Orders.

6	Waggon	for the Artillery
2	"	for the Virginia Battalions
4	"	for the N <sup>o</sup> . Carolina Militia
2	"	for the Q. M. G.
1	"	for the Commissary Gen <sup>l</sup> .

The Commissary of Forage is strictly forbid to issue forage otherwise than agreeable to the above arrangem<sup>t</sup>. on any Consideration whatever, except by a special Order from Head Quarters.

28th. Parole. Wallace. P.S. Morgan. Lee.

F. O. for tomorrow Major Jackson.

B. M. " " Cap<sup>t</sup>. Talliaferro.

In Addition to the Orders of yesterday relating to Waggon is the following—One Waggon to be retained for the S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina

Cont<sup>l</sup>. Batt<sup>s</sup>. one for the S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina Militia under Col<sup>o</sup>. Hicks & one for the Hospital.

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Lillington will discharge all his Waggon's over & above what may be necessary to return the Troops.

R. O. All Officers of Companies are to sleep in Camp, the Major will attend Morning & Evening Roll Call, at which every Officer must be present.

All Officers not on Command must immediately join their Reg<sup>ts</sup>. A Sub: is to be appointed Officer of the Day who must not quit Camp on any Account during his Duty.

One Sub: 1 Serg<sup>t</sup>. & 10 Rank & file must be paraded for fatigue every Morning at the State House.

The Adg<sup>t</sup>. will read all Orders to the Men in future at Evening parade.

29th. Parole—Fairfax—	C. S. Caesar. Cato.
F. O. for tomorrow	Major Dunbibin
B. M. “ “	Major Simmons.

The two Day's Guard to be relieved tomorrow as usual.

A Gen<sup>l</sup>. Court Martial for the Tryal of all Prisoners is to sit immediately—Pres<sup>t</sup>. Major Lewis.

Members 3 Cap<sup>ts</sup>. & 3 Sub<sup>s</sup>. from Col<sup>o</sup>. Parker's Brigade two Officers from the Artillery—Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cowen of the Georgia Brigade & 3 Sub<sup>s</sup>. from the 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Reg<sup>ts</sup>. of S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina lately reduced—All Witnesses to attend—The Court to sit at the presidents Quarters—Those Reg<sup>ts</sup>. that have prisoners on Tryal are to furnish an Orderly Serg<sup>t</sup>.

E. O. The Field Officer of the Day will visit the Guards as soon as they are relieved, & should he find in any a want of knowledge in Service, whether Officers or privates he will give them the necessary Instructions—The Sentries will be relieved hourly during the Night & the visiting rounds will pass between each Relief—No Guard is to be relieved without a written report from the Officer relieved to the Officer relieving mentioning the places where the several sentries are posted, none of which are to be removed but by an Order from Head Quarters.

The Sentries will every quarter of an hour during the Night call aloud *All is well* beginning with the Centry on the Horn Work & going round by the right.

The Command<sup>g</sup>. Officers of all Corps. are immediately to visit the Houses in which their men are quartered to make a particular Survey of the State of the different Apartments, & in future to cause them to be daily inspected by a Commiss<sup>d</sup>. Officer, who is to report any Damage the Houses or furniture may sustain to the end that the Offenders may be brought to punishment.

*(To be continued.)*

## MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA WEEKLY GAZETTE

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

*(Continued from January)*

Married.] At Savannah, in Georgia, Dr. John Love, to Miss Sarah Jones, niece to the Hon. Noble-Wimberley Jones, Esq; Speaker of the Hon. House of Assembly of that State. (Saturday, June 7, 1783.)

Died.] In the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, widow of the deceased Mr. David Webb. (Sat., June 7, 1783.)

Tuesday last died in St. John's Parish, after a lingering illness, in the bloom of life, Miss Polly Bishop, esteemed through life by a numerous acquaintance, and now sincerely lamented. (Saturday, June 14, 1783.)

Last Thursday died, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Martha Dart, consort of John Sandiford Dart, Esq; and daughter of the deceased Jacob Motte, Esq; of this town. (Sat. June 14, 1783.)

Thursday evening last Mr. John Edwards, (son of the deceased John Edwards, Esq;) was married to Miss Rebecca Donnom, a young lady of great beauty and merit, and daughter of the deceased James Donnom, Esq. (Sat. June 14, 1783.)

The same evening Mr. William Russell was married to the amiable Mrs. Ann M'Gillivray, widow of the deceased Mr. William M'Gillivray of this town. (Sat. June 14, 1783.)

This morning Mr. James Beatty of Camden, was found dead in his waggon the upper end of King street. It is supposed that he died in an apoplectic fit. (Sat. June 14, 1783.)

Married.] Robert Quash, Esq; a Member of the General Assembly for St. Thomas's Parish, to Miss Salley Hazell, daughter of the deceased Andrew Hazell, Esq;—Mr. Jacob Sulzer, to Mrs. Rebecca Duvall, Mantua-maker. (Saturday, June 21, 1783.)

Died.] A few days past, at Santee, near George-town, Mr. George Simmons, at the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years; he enjoyed a great share of health until a few days before



his death.—In this town, after tedious illness, Mr. Thomas Higgins, Carpenter. (Sat. June 21, 1783.)

Married.] Mr. Thomas Bourke, Merchant, to the amiable Miss Jane Smith, daughter of John Smith, Esq; of Black Swamp. (Saturday, June 28, 1783.)

Died.] In an advanced age, Mrs. — Whitworth, widow. (Sat. June 28, 1783.)

Married.] Capt. Oswell Eve, to Miss Nancy Pritchard, Daughter of Mr. Paul Pritchard.—Capt. George Darby, to Mrs. Martha Stoll, widow of the deceased Mr. William Stoll.—Mr. John Lewis Poyas, to Mrs. Mary Magdalen Seabrook.—Mr. Joseph Eddings to Miss Polly Berkley. (Sat. July 5, 1783.)

Died.] Mrs. Catherine Clancey, wife of Mr. John Clancey, Saddler.—Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of Peter Smith, Carpenter. (Sat. July 5, 1783.)

Married.] Capt. — M'Neil, to Mrs. Martha Griffeth, widow of the deceased Mr. Edward Griffeth. (Saturday, July 12, 1783.)

Married.] At Savannah, in Georgia, Mr. Joseph William Spencer, to Mrs. Dorothy Cuyler, widow of the late Henry Cuyler, Esq; and daughter of the Hon. Clement Martin, Esq; deceased.—At Little Ogechee, Mr. Francis Bourquin, to Mrs. Elizabeth Fox.—In Liberty County, Lieutenant Maxwell to Miss Polly Baker; and Mr. William Baker to Mrs. Mary Wells.—In Charlestown, Mr. Gabriel Lewis, to Mrs. Sarah Thorn. (Saturday, July 19, 1783.)

Died.] A few days ago, at the High Hills of Santee, Master Paul Jones, eldest son of Thomas Jones, Esq; of that place, a very promising boy, whose death has thrown the afflicted family into the greatest distress. (Sat. July 19, 1783.)

Died.] Much regretted by a numerous acquaintance, Mrs. Ann Petrie, the amiable consort of Mr. Edmund Petrie, and daughter of the deceased Alexander Peronneau, Esq.—In the bloom of life, after a long and tedious indisposition, Miss Polly Edmonds, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. James Edmonds, formerly Pastor of the Independent Church in this town. (Saturday, July 26, 1783.)

Married.] In this town, last Thursday evening, John Middleton, Esq; to Miss Frances Motte, daughter of the deceased Jacob Motte, Esq.—In St. Stephen's Parish, Mr. Charles Cantey to Miss Margaret Evance.—Mr. George Rivers of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Ann Evans. (Saturday, August 2, 1783.)

Last Sunday, died at his plantation at James Island, after an illness of only two days, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. William Bambury, formerly an eminent merchant in this town. He was truly an honest man, and through his life was esteemed and respected by all who knew him.—His remains were the next day brought to town, and in the evening deposited in St. Philip's Church-yard, attended by a great number of his fellow citizens. (Saturday, August 9, 1783.)

On Monday last died, in the 65th year of his age, at his seat in Goose-Creek, Col. Joseph Glover. His numerous family have to lament in him the loss of an affectionate husband and a fond and indulgent father, whilst his uniform and zealous attachment to the interests of his country, merits him the universal regret of the community at large. (Sat. Aug. 9, 1783.)

Married.] Mr. Joseph Jeffords of Christ-Parish, to Miss Susanna White. (Sat. Aug. 9, 1783.)

Died.] At Wadmelaw, Mr. William Nisbet.—in Charleston, Jacob Sansum, aged 5 years, son of Mr. John Sansum.—Miss ——— Watts, daughter of the late Mr. John Watts, taylor. (Sat. Aug. 9, 1783.)

Married.] At Savannah, in Georgia, James Cochran, Esq; to Mrs. Delegall, widow of the late George Delegall, Esq;—in Charlestown, on Sunday last, Mr. John Loveday, to Miss Margaret Meuron, daughter of the deceased Mr. Henry Meuron.—On Thursday evening, Mr. James Theus, of St. John's Parish, to Miss Mary Theus, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. Jeremiah Theus. (Saturday, August 16, 1783.)

Died.] Last Sunday morning, Mr. John Raven Mathews, son of the deceased Benjamin Mathews Esq.—Wednesday evening, in child-bed, much regretted by an affectionate husband, and all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, Mrs. Judith Cordes, the amiable consort of John Cordes, Esq; of St. John's Parish, and only child of Mr. William Banbury, who died last Sunday week.—On Thursday morning early, in the 76th year of her age Mrs. Jane Johnson, widow—late of New York. (Sat. Aug. 16, 1783.)

Married.] Dr. Matthew Irwin, of the State of Virginia, to Miss Mary Bulline, Daughter of the deceased John Bulline, Esq.—Mr. John M'Cullough of St. John's Parish, to Miss Mary Stocker, Daughter of the deceased Dr. Stocker.—Mr. Thomas Gough of

Jacksonborough, Merchant, to Mrs. Leslie Creighton, Widow of the deceased Mr. William Creighton.—Mr. Anthony Ashby, of St. John's Parish, to Miss Charlotte Marion, Niece to Brigadier General Marion.—Capt. Jabez Chalker, to Miss Ann Compton.—Mr. John M'Clean, to Mrs. Mary Pratt, widow of Mr. James Pratt. (Saturday, August 23, 1783.)

Died.] At Ponpon, in the Bloom of Life, Mrs. Susanna Simmons, wife of Mr. John Simmons.—At the Horse-Shoe, John Hext, Esq; much regretted by his friends and acquaintances.—In Charleston, Mrs. Martha Mathews, wife of the Rev. Mr. Mathews, and the eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick Hinds. (Sat. Aug. 23, 1783.)

Died.] In Charleston, Mrs. Susanna Hill, consort of the Rev. Mr. Hill. In St. Stephens Parish, Dr. Francis Hagan. At the Seat of Thomas Jones, Esq; at the High Hills of Santee, Miss Martha Burt, formerly of This Town.

In our last, we mentioned the Death of Mrs. Susanna Simmons, and John Hext, Esq; which we are happy to inform the public, was without Foundation. (Sat. Aug. 30, 1783.)

Last Thursday died, after an illness of only a few hours, in the very bloom of life, much lamented by her friends and acquaintances, Mrs. Susanna Waring, the amiable Consort of Mr. Benjamin Waring, son of John Waring Esq. (Saturday, September 6, 1783.)

Married.] Mr. William Capers of Christ-Church Parish, to Miss Mary Singletary, daughter of John Singletary Esq; of St. Thomas's Parish.—Mr. Peter Peyott, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst, widow of Herman Hurst. (Sat. Sept. 6, 1783.)

Died.] Mr. — Potts, Merchant, lately arrived here from England. (Sat. Sept. 6, 1783.)

Married.] Mr. Charles Elliott, Taylor, to Miss Ann Clarke, of Edisto.—Mr. John Collins, Carpenter, to Miss Mary Cashpull. (Saturday, September 13, 1783.)

Died.] Mrs. Edwards, Wife of Mr. Isaac Edwards, lately arrived here from England.—Mrs. Stevenson, Wife of Capt. James Stevenson, of Wassamsaw.—At Berkley County, in Virginia, on the first day of June last, Mrs. Elizabeth Gates, Wife of the Hon. Maj.-Gen. Gates. (Sat. Sept. 13, 1783.)

Married.] Mr. John Rogers, to Mrs. Sarah Yates, widow of the deceased Mr. Joseph Yates. (Saturday, September 29, 1783.)

Died.] Last Saturday evening, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. William-Henry Harvey, youngest son of William Harvey, Esq.—On Sunday, Miss Dorothy Price, only child of Mr. William Price.—On Tuesday, after a tedious illness, Mrs. Jane Stewart—At the High Hills of Santee, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Mary Benison, daughter of Coll. Mathew Singleton, and relict of the gallant Major Thomas Benison, who fell at Wambaw in gloriously defending the liberties of his Country.—She was possessed in an eminent degree with every virtue that adorns the sex, and is greatly lamented by a numerous acquaintance. (Sat. Sept. 20, 1783.)

Died.] Mrs. Porcher, relict of the deceased Peter Porcher, Esq.—After a long illness, Mr. Henry Lybert, a worthy honest man.—In a very advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Ellis.—In Christ Church Parish, Dr. Joseph Hall. (Saturday, September 27, 1783.)

Married.] Last Thursday evening, Henry Peronneau, Esq; Attorney at Law, to Miss Polly Hall, daughter of the deceased Mr. William Hall, of this Town.—The same evening, Mr. Lewis Ogier, to Miss Susana Martin, second daughter of the Rev. John Martin deceased, of Will Town.—At Philadelphia, Mr. W<sup>m</sup>. Burrows, son of the late William Burrows, Esq; of this town, to Miss Mary Bond, daughter of Thomas Bond, Esq; Purveyor-General to the United States of America. (Saturday, October 4, 1783.)

Died.] On Sunday morning, in the bloom of life, Mr. William Brown, Merchant, a young gentleman whose amiable disposition causes his death to be sincerely lamented by all his friends and acquaintance.—Master Edward Jenkins, son of the Rev. Mr. Edward Jenkins.—At Edisto, Mrs. Mary Townsend, the amiable consort of Mr. Thos. Townsend, of that island. (Sat. Oct. 4, 1783.)

Married.] At Edisto, last Tuesday, Mr. Paul Fripp, jun. of St. Helena, to Miss Betsey Jenkins, daughter of the deceased Mr. Richard Jenkins.—Lately at St. Augustine, Lieut. Col. John Hamilton, of the Royal North-Carolina regiment, to miss Claudia Tatttnall, daughter of Josiah Tatttnall, Esq; formerly of Savannah. (Saturday, October 18, 1783.)

Died.] At Indian Land, in an advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Hatcher.—In Charleston, Miss Anne Green, of Georgetown.—Miss Mary Bower, only daughter of Mr. William Bower, Watchmaker. (Sat. Oct. 18, 1783.)



Wednesday evening, the 15th instant, Hext M'Call, Esq; was married to the amiable and accomplished Miss Betsey Pickering the daughter of the deceased Joseph Pickering, Esq; (Friday October 24, 1783.)

*(To be continued)*

## INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE CHURCH YARD OF OLD PRINCE FREDERICK WINYAH, AT BROWN'S FERRY, BLACK RIVER<sup>1</sup>

By an act of the General Assembly, April 19, 1734<sup>2</sup> and March 29, 1735 the parish of Prince George Winyah was divided and that part "beginning at the Southwesternmost plantation of John Du Bose on Santee, from thence on a line to the head of John Green's creek, and down the said creek till you come to Black river and from thence over Black river to the plantation of John Bogg, to be included in the town parish to Pee Dee River; and that part of the parish where in the parish church now is, shall and is hereby declared to be a distinct parish by itself . . . and known by the name of Prince Frederick."

As seen by above act, the parish Church of Prince George, Winyah, fell into the line of the new parish, and became the parish church of Prince Frederick. The church was begun in 1726, and was still unfinished in 1730;<sup>3</sup> but was evidently completed by 1734, for in that year the pews were sold.<sup>4</sup>

Dalcho, writing in 1819, says, "The church is commodious and well constructed, built of brick, 40 feet long by 30 wide." There is nothing left of the church today, except parts of the foundation which is covered with earth.

The church seems to been abandoned about 1810, when the rector, Rev. Hugh Fraser, resigned.

In 1837, the Bishop reports that "a new building has recently been consecrated in Prince Fredericks parish, on the Pee Dee, a very small number of liberal friends of Christs kingdom have done this pious work."<sup>5</sup> There was no regular rector until 1840, when the Rev. John B. Gallagher of New York, took charge, he reported 14 white communicants, 3 colored, 15 noncommunicants, and 16 children under fourteen; this little wooden church was afterwards moved to Plantersville, and the present very handsome little

<sup>1</sup> Copied by Mrs. Arthur Putnam Webber, and Mabel L. Webber.

<sup>2</sup> *St. at Large*, v. 3, p. 374.

<sup>3</sup> *Register for Prince Frederick*.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> *Diocesan Journal*, 1837. *Ibid.*, 1840.

church was begun about 1860. The Register (1713-1769), and Minutes of the Vestry, 1729-1779 of Prince Frederick, have recently been published by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, through the efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth W. Allston Pringle, and, besides the genealogical value, give us an interesting insight in to the working of the parish system before the Revolution.

Sacred to the Memory / of / William Bellune / who departed this life on / the 28th March 1830 / Aged 76 years 9 months / and 23 days / Having faithfully served his / country and his God.

Sacred / To the Memory of / Mrs. Jane Bossard / Daughter of / James and Jane Green / who departed this life / 6th January 1809 / aged 20 years and 5 months.

Here lyes the Body of / William Brown / who departed this Life / the 10th of Nov. 1749 / aged 34 years / and Hester Brown His Wife / who also departed this Life / the 27th of Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1788 / Aged 73 years. . . .

Sacred to / The Memory of Francis Y. [or G?] Coachman / Who departed this life on the 26th day / of November 1833 / In the 29th year / of his age.

In / Memory of / M<sup>rs</sup> Hannah Coachman / who departed this life / the 12th November 1808 / Aged 30 years and 9 months.

Sarah Ann Davis / departed this life / on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 1819. / aged 25 years 2 months & 12 days . . . .

Sacred / To the Memory of / M<sup>rs</sup>. Adelaid Eliza Davis / who was born 16<sup>th</sup> January A. D. 1801 / and departed this life the / 27<sup>th</sup> Sept. A. D. 1822 / Ages 21 years 8 months and 11 days. / Besides her on the right sleeps her / infant babe / Benjamin James Somers / who was born 15<sup>th</sup> August A. D. 1821 / and died 9<sup>th</sup> November of the / same year / aged 2 months and 25 days. . . .

. . . James / son of James & Jane T. Dealy / died 10 November 1833 / aged 9 years and 7 months.

. . . Mrs. Jane T. Dealy / who departed this life / February 17th 1826 / aged 22 years and 1 month. . . .

. . . Samuel G. Dealy / son of James & Jane T. Dealy / and adopted son of / Samuel & Mary E. Green / who departed this life / 23rd of July 1832 / aged 6 years & 7 months / "He is gone."

[1.] In Memory / of / Mrs. Lydia Dozier / relict of the late Mr. John Dozier / She died the 25th day of Nov. 1832. / aged 51 years 1 month and 2 days. . . .

[2.] Sacred to the Memory / of / John Dozier Esq. / who died on the 15th day of August 1830 / In the 55th year of his age. . . .

[3.] In Memory of John Ralston / who died 17th day of Feb. 1842 / aged 30 years 10 months and 19 days. / Also / Elizabeth Giles Ralston / Relict of John Ralston / and Daughter of the late Col. John Dozier / Who died 30th day of Jan. 1851 aged 36 years & 4 Days. / and of / Their infant daughter Susan Adelaid who died 7th day Jan. 1842 / aged 3 months and 21 days / and of their son / Anthony Dozier / who died 22 Sept. 1843 / Aged 3 years 2 months & 22 days.

[The above three monuments are in one enclosure, surrounded by a high brick wall still in excellent condition.]

Sacred / To the Memory of / Sarah T. Easterling / wife of / John R. Easterling / and daughter of / Capt. Robert & Elizabeth / McCottry / who departed this life / 17th April 1817 / Aged 17 years.

Sacred / to the Memory / of / Anna Green / Consort of / Richard Green / who died 13th of / June 1834 aged 65 years. . . .

Sacred / to the Memory / of / Benjamin D. Green / who died the 25th of Sept. 1827 / aged Eighteen Years / 7 mos. . . .

Sacred / to the Memory / of Elizabeth Green / daughter of James Green / who died August 1805 / aged 9 [?] years & 7 months. . . .

. . . Mrs. Elizabeth Green / relict of / Mr. Francis Green / who departed this life on / the 8th May / A. D. 1829 / aged / 70 years.

Sacred / to the Memory / of Mrs. Elizabeth Green / wife of / James Green / who departed this life / 22<sup>nd</sup>. November 1813 / aged 58 years. . . .

. . . Mr. Francis Green / who departed this life / 17<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1825 / aged 78 years / and 9 mos.

. . . Francis Green / son of James Green / who departed this life / 29th November 1800 / aged 19 years 1 month and 9 days.

In / Memory / of / James Green / son of / James Green / who died Sept<sup>r</sup>. 21<sup>st</sup>. 1787 / aged 7 months and 1 day.



In / Memory of / James Green who departed this life / the 24<sup>th</sup>. of October 1801 / aged 75 years, 5 mos. & 3 days.

Here Lies / James Francis / son of / John F. and Esther Green / who died / 14<sup>th</sup>. November 1828 / aged 2 years 8 months and 19 days. . . .

Sacred / to the Memory of / James S Green / A Planter of Black River / who departed this life / the - - - of November A. D. 1823 / Aged 62 years & 6 months / He - - - of the Band that followed / the fortunes of Marion. Gallantly served / - - - & sustained the honor of his country in the well / contested battle of the Eutaw / when Peace was concluded Mr. Green retiring to the walks of private life / pursuing the occupation of a planter / with small capital /

[Then follows 8 lines of eulogy, the stone is so badly broken and scattered that the whole inscription can not be found.]

In Memory / of / Jane Green / who departed this life / the 3<sup>d</sup> November 1802 / aged 18 years and 21 days.

Sacred / to the Memory of / Jane Green / Daughter of / H. Futhey / and wife of / James Green / who died May 20th 1797 aged / 35 years 7 months.

In / Memory of / M<sup>rs</sup>. Jane Green / who died 7<sup>th</sup>. of October 1807 / aged 75 years 5 months and 18 days. . . .

To / the Memory of / Mrs. Lydia Jane Green / who departed this life / July 17<sup>th</sup> 1796.

In memory of / Miss Mary Green / Daughter of Samuel & / Sarah Green / who died / Sept. 18, 1845 in the 54th year / of her age. . . .

. . . Mary L. Green / daughter of James & Mary E. Green / who departed this life / October 5th 1831 / aged 2 years 1 month.

. . . Richard Green / who died the 12th / of Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1827 / aged 70 years 5 months. . . .

Sacred / to the Memory / of / Richard Benjamin / Green / who was born / March 13, 1830, and departed this Life / June 6, 1881.

. . . Samuel Green / who died / February 13, 1821 / AE. 57yr. & 11 mos. . . . [Stone badly broken.]

In / Memory of / William Green / who departed this life / the 5th July 1778 / aged 65 years and 10 months.

Sacred / to the Memory of / William G. / Green / who departed this life the 15th / October 1813 / aged 30 years.

Sacred / to the Memory of / William H. Green / Son of / James Green / who died 16th May 1786 / Aged 10 months and / 20 days.

In / Memory of / John James Hale / who was born / 20th Jan. 1786. / And died / 6th Nov. 1831.

. . . Mrs. Margaret / Consort of / Alexander Hales / who was born on Cooper River / St. Thomas Parish / and died September 16<sup>th</sup> A: D: 1826 / aged 35 years. . . .

Sacred / to the Memory of / Mrs. Elizabeth L. Keith / consort of / Thomas J. Keith / who was born 20th Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1814 / and departed this life on the 17th January 1835 / aged 20 years 2 months and 18 days / Beside her on the Right / sleeps her two little Babes / Mary Jane who was born / 17th of March, 1833, and died / First November of that year / aged 7 months and 14 days / and her son who was born 8th September 1831, and died in a few hours after his birth. . . .

Sacred / To the Memory / of / Archibald Liggitt / A native of Mecklenberg / County. No. Ca. / who died / The 9th of May 1846, / aged about Forty Years.

Sacred / to Annie Laurie / wife of S. P. Long / Born July 7, 1878 / Died Aug. 1, 1898 / aged 18 years & 24 days / . . .

. . . Anna Maria / Pipkin / daughter of Levin / and Eliza Pipkin / born Feb. 5th 1832 / Died Jan. 31st. 1835.

. . . Eliza Pipkin / a native of Christ Church Parish / She departed this life 1824 / in the 30th year of her age.

. . . John L. Pipkin / son of Levin and Eliza / Pipkin Died / 19th May, 1828 / aged 4 months / and 19 days / . . .

To / The Memory of / M<sup>rs</sup> Elizabeth Roland / who departed this Life / February 24<sup>th</sup> 1802.

Sacred / to the Memory of / Mrs. Elizabeth / Wife of the / Rev. Jeremiah Russell / who departed this life / 24th March 1816 / AE. 43 years 3 months and 6 Days.

. . . J. W. Skinner / Born / Dec. 13, 1817 / Died / May 11 / 1865.

. . . John White / who died Sept<sup>r</sup>. 28th 1854 / aged 62 years. . . .

. . . Sarah White / consort of / John White / who died Dec<sup>r</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup> 1857 / Aged 63 years. . . .

## HISTORICAL NOTES

A LETTER TO CALVIN SPENCER, 1788

Addressed      Capt. Calvin Spencer,<sup>1</sup>

Thompson Creek.

Honored by }  
W. T. Godfrey }

Georgetown, 29th December 1788.

Dear Sir:—

Myself and Family were well pleased to hear by Mr. Leigh on his return that Mrs. Spencer was safely delivered of a Daughter, (and that you with the rest of the Family were well,) on which occasion we heartily Congratulate you both.

It is with some degree of pleasure that I have now found an opportunity to inform you that Wilson who commanded in the British Cavalry while Georgetown<sup>2</sup> was Garrisoned by them is now here, and who if I recollect rightly took away your Horse, as well as took yourself & poor Shackelford prisoners at Mrs. Bonneaus<sup>3</sup>—the Fellow is apparently afraid of his Shadow, recollecting I suppose the many Mischiefs he did while here in his Command; he has been told of some, and as he has been Successful in

<sup>1</sup> According to Gregg (*Hist. Old Cheraws*, p. 106) William and Calvin Spencer came to the Pee Dee district from Conn. a few years before the Revolution. William settled in Anson Co., N. C.

Calvin Spencer lived first in Prince George's Parish; he a captain in Col. Huger's battallion, Contl. Army in Dec. 1777, when he resigned; he was then appointed Assistant Deputy Quartermaster General of the State of S. C. with rank of Captain (this *Magazine*, vol. VII, p. 77). He married 22. Aug. 1782, Rebecca, youngest daughter of George Ford of Prince George's Winyah; (*Ibid.*, vol XIV, p. 111.) They have left a number of descendants. An account of Spencer's capture is given in Gregg's *Old Cheraws*, page 463. He died in January, 1801; his widow married Thomas Powe, and died about 1844. Spencer moved to Chesterfield Dist. after his marriage; was Representative for St. Davids, 1784, 1786. Delegate to the conventions in 1788 and 1790. Col. of Chesterfield Regt. Militia in 1800.

<sup>2</sup> Georgetown was garrisoned in 1780 by a detachment of British provincials (McCrary, 1775–1780, p. 562.)

<sup>3</sup> Mrs. Bonneau was Mary Ford, a sister of Rebecca who md. Calvin Spencer; She married Peter Bonneau in 1767.

obtaining Administration on Baird's<sup>4</sup> Estate which he now Heirs, he purposes selling and carrying to Europe all he can get thereby, and to leave his wife only a bare Maintainance; (they are total enemies to each other) and Wilson has not a well wisher in this place but two—So that from these circumstances others as well as myself Suppose that by a Spirited Application either personal or by Letter from you immediately will so terrify him as will readily induce him to Comply with almost any request that may be made of him—The sooner this is done the Better—if it is possible you had better come down, if not write to him fully on the occasion the value of the Horse, and the mode of payment you would wish and send it to me and I would almost insure the success for a trifle.

Expecting to hear from you on this affair by the earliest opportunity I rest for the present.

There has been a Number of Deaths since you were here, in this place, say—Myers, Ballard, Cryer, Geo. Brown and Isaac Lesesne, the latter died a Deplorable Death—Drunk and by himself, with a pitcher of stout Grog at his back.

Having nothing farther to Communicate Betsey joins me in love to you all, and gives you the Compliments of the Approaching New Year.

I am Dear Sir

Your Most Obt. Hl. Serv.

Jacob Wm. Harvey.<sup>5</sup>

Richard Pearis or Pearce: commonly styled Paris, (whence Paris' Mountain, near Greenville, S. C.).<sup>6</sup> Born, Ireland, n.d.; settled, Frederic Co., Va., prior to 1750. Located, Long Island of Holston River, Indian trader, associated with Nathaniel, (afterwards General), Gist, 1754. A speaker of influence, an orator of

<sup>4</sup> Mrs. Winifred Willson was administratrix of Archibald Baird's estate in Jan. 1784.

<sup>5</sup> Jacob William Harvey was the son of Benjamin Harvey 1722–1756, of Stono.

<sup>6</sup> Sources: Historical Commission Report on American MSS in Royal Institution of Great Britain, Carleton or Dorchester Papers; Dinwiddie Papers, Virginia Historical Publications; Gibbes Documentary History; American Archives; Logan's MSS Notes History Upper South Carolina; Loyalist Commission Reports Transcript, N. Y.; Drayton's Memoirs; Fanning's Narrative.



rude, savage eloquence and power, commended himself to Gov. Dinwiddie by loyalty and efficiency. Lieutenant, Va. Provincials, 1755. Commissioned Captain, 1756, to command company of Cherokees and Catawbias in the expedition against Shawnee Towns west of the Ohio, under Maj. Andw. Lewis. Commended. Served under Gens. Forbes, Stanwix, Monckton and Boquet, to end of French and Indian War; was first into Ft. Duquesne. Commended by Gen. Forbes; thanked by Lord Eglinton. Appointed Agent for Southern Indians. Served with effect on border of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, with headquarters at Ft. Pitt. Owing to great influence over the Cherokees, through his Indian wife, was ordered southward, where he might be "more centrally located to gather the Cherokees in event of an Indian outbreak;" and, in 1768, was located at the Big Canebrake, on Reedy River, headwaters of the Enoree, beyond the Indian Line, in So. Ca. Through his natural son by his Indian wife, secured an immense tract of land on the headwaters of the Enoree, 150,000 acres, at the Great Plains on Reedy River; where he conducted a large Indian station and trader's post, a center of great and wide-spreading influence among the Valley and Overhill Cherokees. Every effort was made by the Whigs, 1775, to secure him and the Indians to their interest or as neutrals. But, chagrined by the appointment of George McAlpine, (commonly styled Galphin), of Augusta, his rival in trade, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Congress, Southern Department, he took the King's part. As adjutant with Jo Robinson, Wm. Cunningham, Thos. Browne and Evan McLaurin, besieged Andrew Williamson at 96. Was taken at the battle of Big Canebrake, on Reedy, carried to Charles Town, and imprisoned nine months in irons in the common gaol. During incarceration his property and his trading-station were plundered and burned to the ground, his family deported, his cattle and stock used to feed Williamson's army on its famous march into the Indian country. Liberated, in the autumn of 1776, on taking an oath of neutrality, finding his property destroyed, his family deported, and his own life threatened, though protected for awhile by John Rutledge, Pearis, in company with Maj. Jo Robinson, Capt. John York, and Lieut. David Fanning, secretly raised 400 men to join the British in Florida; was betrayed, fled, on foot, through the wilderness, to Pensacola, 1777. Commissioned Cap-

tain, Light Horse Troop, Col. John Stewart's Corps West Florida Loyal Refugees, Jan., 1778. Operated with success about Mobile; reinforced St. Augustine against Howe's expedition; with Prevost invading Georgia; served defense of Savannah against French-American force; with Gen. Pattison at siege and reduction of Charles Town; commissioned Lt. Col. S. C. Provincials, by Sir H. Clinton, May 3, 1780; despatched to 96 District to raise and embody friends of government, with Innes and Balfour; served under Col. T. Browne defence of Ft. Cornwallis, Augusta; taken, at reduction by Pickens and Lee. His assassination attempted; was saved by Andw. Pickens, sent under safeguard to Savannah. Retired to East Florida, where his services were acknowledged in "extraordinary payment" by Sir Guy Carleton; died in the Island of Abaco, in much poverty, n.d.

Contributed by John Bennett.

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South Carolina Historical Society,

Charleston, S. C.

# THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

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## THE ORANGE QUARTER AND THE FIRST FRENCH SETTLERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

BY HENRY A. M. SMITH

The late Genl. Edward McCrady whose work published in 1897 may be regarded as the latest authoritative history of the period, gives the following account of the first French settlers:

"In the redistribution of the lots in old Charles Town, Richard Batin, Jacques Jours, and Richard Deyos received town lots. These are assumed to have been French Protestants, but upon what authority is not known. In 1677 grants were made to Jean Batton; in 1678 to Jean Bazant and Richard Gaillard. These were the first Huguenots in Carolina of whom there is record."<sup>1</sup>

McCrady gives as his authority for this, Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, which was published in 1870. Howe (vol. 1, p. 73) gives practically the same account as repeated by McCrady, adding to the supposed first French Huguenots, John Monke in 1682, and a grant "to Marie Batton wife of Jean Batton (ci-devant Mary Fosteen)."

On a later page (p. 101) Howe mentions as one of the probable French Huguenots to whom lots were granted in old Charles

<sup>1</sup> So: *Ca: under the Proprietary Govt., 1670-1716*, pp. 180-181.

Town, James Jour (not Jacques Jours). He also adds to the list of French immigrants to whom early grants were given, Jean Bullon (not Batton) in 1677, to Lydia Barnott in 1678, to Pierre Bodit in 1678 and to Samuel Buttall in 1682. Howe does not give his authority but the writer surmises that he may have seen the MS. history of the Huguenots of South Carolina and their descendants compiled by the late Thomas Gaillard, who in 1832 removed from South Carolina to Alabama. Mr. Gaillard seems to have done considerable research work (of a desultory kind) in the South Carolina records. Copious extracts from this MS. were published in the transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina for 1897. Most of the names given by Howe and McCrady as early French grantees of lands are given by Mr. Gaillard.

A close examination of the original records shows the assumption that these early grantees were French is probably a mistake.

The three names given as persons to whom lots were awarded at the redistribution in old Charles Town are Richard Batin, Jacques Jours or James Jour, and Richard Deyos. A list of the persons to whom these lots were awarded will be found in the *Collections of the Historical Society of S. C.*, vol. 5, p. 408, and also more exactly in the *Journal of the Grand Council* printed by the Historical Commission of S. C. in 1907 pp. 40-41. The most careful search reveals no Jacques Jours or James Jour, but one James Jones receives lot 14. Richard Battin receives lot 13, and Richard Deyos lot 19. As to Richard Battin a person of that name came out to Carolina in August 1671 in the ship *Blessing* from England with a shipload of English and Irish emigrants,<sup>2</sup> who together with a fellow emigrant in the same ship, one William Loe, stole a quantity of chattels and ran away from the settlement, were captured, tried, and condemned to death, and reprieved only on the intercession of Lady Yeamans and the rest of the ladies of the colony; and in June 1673 Richard Battin, joiner, was for malicious scandal ordered to receive thirteen lashes on his naked back "well laid on."<sup>3</sup> In 1677 a warrant for 100 acres is issued to Richard Batten and Rebecca (not Marie) his wife.<sup>4</sup> There is no

<sup>2</sup> *Collins Hist. Soc.* vol. 5, p. 329.

<sup>3</sup> Printed *Journal of Grand Council*, pp. 54, 55, 58.

<sup>4</sup> Printed *Warrants*, 1672, p. 147.

reason then to infer that that Richard Batten or Battin was other than one of the first English emigrants.

Richard Deyos or Dyas was a gunner on the ship *Carolina* on her very first trip to found the settlement in August 1669.<sup>5</sup> In March 1670/71 he is mentioned as a seaman belonging to the *Carolina*, but as having property in the Province.<sup>6</sup> He arrived in the settlement in the very first fleet and brought with him or procured by June 1670 an indentured servant named Christopher Edwards<sup>7</sup> and in December 1672 received a warrant for 300 acres.<sup>8</sup> It is difficult to suppose at that time a seaman on an English vessel as an alien Frenchman. The suggestion of his being French is but a guess from the spelling of his name than which with regard to English names no guess can be more unsafe. The writer has been able to find no warrant or grant to any Jean Bullon, nor to Jean Batton, nor to Marie Batton cidevant Mary Fosteen. Lydia Barnett received a warrant for 100 acres on 7 Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1678<sup>9</sup> but that does not make her French more than Lidia Bassett to whom with her husband John Bassett a warrant for 140 acres was issued on 4<sup>th</sup> September 1675 as having arrived in August 1672, or than Lydia Bezant to whom with her husband John Bezant a warrant for 140 acres issued on 7<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1678. The probability is (under the errors that distinguished the scribes of that date in the writing of personal names) that John and Lydia Barnett, Bassett, or Bezant, were the same two who arrived with the other English settlers in August 1672.<sup>10</sup> No warrant or grant to "Jean" Bazant has been found by the writer. No "Pierre" Bodit appears. A warrant to "Peter" Bodit "one of y<sup>e</sup> freemen of this province" for 600 acres was issued 13 July 1678.<sup>11</sup> John Monk was an Englishman from Kingsclere<sup>12</sup>, and Samuel Buttall was also an Englishman from Battersea near London<sup>13</sup>. So that of all the names mentioned

<sup>5</sup> *Coll<sup>ns</sup> of the Hist: Soc: of S. C.*, vol 5, p. 141.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, p. 300.

<sup>7</sup> *Printed Journals of Grand Council*, p. 34.

<sup>8</sup> *Printed Warrants, 1672-1679*, p. 55.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, p. 175.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 100, 101, 175, 178.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid*, p. 167.

<sup>12</sup> *S. C. Hist: and Gen: Mag:* vol XIV, p. 139.

<sup>13</sup> Deed in possession of writer.



by Tho<sup>s</sup> Gaillard, and by Howe, and McCrady after him, and by a number of "thesis" writers and pamphleteers after them, as presumed French, there remains but one that can plausibly be supposed such: viz "Richard Gilliard" to whom a warrant was issued for 100 acres on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 1678.<sup>14</sup> The Gaillard family who a few years later are found in South Carolina were undoubtedly French Protestants. The name in South Carolina has been pronounced "Gilyard" so that the name of Richard Gilliard is written in the record we have of the warrant, as the name is here pronounced. Richard however is not among the family names of the subsequent Gaillards. He may have been of a family originally French but already anglicised for generations. The writer has found nothing more of him on the record than this entry of a warrant issued for 100 acres to him. Assuming that he was French he is the only name the writer has found on the record prior to 1680 that may with any certainty be classed as such. There are other names of uncertain class. Bevin, Allouron, and Shugeron to whom warrants are issued might be supposed to have a French flavour yet they are all apparently Irish, (viz "Teigue" Shugeron) who came out with Capt Florence O'Sullivan in the first fleet in 1670.<sup>15</sup> There are other names to whom warrants were issued prior to 1680 which at first sight the writer thought might be French viz Davith Dupeth and Enoch Dupis in 1677, Vera Aurora Peper in 1678, and Deoniz Brodie in 1679,<sup>16</sup> or M<sup>r</sup> Ohohj (save that his name was Patrick) in 1679,<sup>17</sup> together with several others, but none of them seem to "connect up" with the later French settlers and the writer's own conclusion is that the most reasonable inference is that they were all part of the English, Irish, Bermudian, Barbadian first settlement of the Province. Considering this and the subsequent expressions in the Statutes and other records concerning the advent of French and other alien settlers it would appear to be safe to infer that there were no French settlers in the Province prior to 1680.

In 1680 came the first definite French immigration, about which

<sup>14</sup> *Printed Warrants, 1672-1679*, p. 186.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid*, p. 104.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 152, 179, 203.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*, p. 205.

also a curious error (in an immaterial point) has found currency. If an error, especially an historical or genealogical error, once creeps into print it seems impossible ever to obliterate it. It continues to crop up again and again, each new repetition serving as an additional basis or "authority." The historian George Chalmers in his *Political Annals of the United Colonies* published in London in 1780 stated that King Charles II in April 1679 ordered *two* small vessels to transport at his expense several foreign protestants to Carolina. Following Chalmers, David Ramsay in his *History of South Carolina* makes the same statement, as does Bancroft, and W<sup>m</sup> Gilmore Simms. Howe in his *History of the Presbyterian Church in S. C.* published in 1870 states (on p. 73) "his majesty Charles II gave orders for fitting out two "suitable ships for their conveyance. One of these vessels was "the frigate Richmond which arrived in 1680 bringing out forty-five French refugees. Charles himself bore the expense of their "transportation. A more considerable number soon followed in "another vessel, also at the expense of government."

General McCrady follows Howe with some amplification. The error referred to in these accounts is that the French emigrants referred to came in *two* vessels, a considerable number following those, who first come over in the frigate Richmond. From the original material now available we find the true account to be as follows.

On 10 Feby 1679 Mons<sup>r</sup> René Petit petitioned his Majesty Charles II that four score Protestant families skilled in the manufacture of silks, oils, wines, &c. be transported to Carolina in two of his Majesty's small ships and £2000 be advanced for this purpose to be reimbursed from the receipts from the customs on the commodities of that plantation. In March 1679 an additional petition was presented from René Petit and Jacob Guérard setting out further reasons and praying despatch. Gen<sup>l</sup>. McCrady gives this last name as "Grinard" a mistake due to the misspelling in the abstract given in Vol. 1 p. 102 of the *Collections of the Historical Society of S. C.*, of the petition which he refers to as his authority, and where the name is given as Grinard. It was without question Guérard. Before action on these petitions the Board of Lords of Trade and Plantations before whom the petitions were considered referred them to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for their con-

sent. On 6 March 1679 the Lords Proprietors informed the Board that at an outlay of some £17000. to £18000. they had brought the Colony to so prosperous a condition that for years men of estates had gone there on their own account, but admit that both their interest and his Majesty's will be served by the coming of these foreigners to Carolina and the attraction their success will hold out to other foreigners and Protestants. That these "poor gentlemen" are fit objects of the King's goodness and that the outlay will be profitable.

Two things are to be noticed in this communication of the Lords Proprietors. 1<sup>st</sup> The coming of these "foreigners" to Carolina is spoken of as the first occasion of the kind, thus confirming the inference already drawn that no French came prior to this date, and 2<sup>nd</sup> they are referred to as "poor gentlemen."

On the same date (6 March) there are further "Humble proposals for Carolina" in the handwriting of René Petit to the effect that 50 or 60 foreign families (a fall from the first 80) are ready to ship in February 1680 and that his proposals are already agreed to by the Proprietors of Carolina. On 22 May 1679 the Board agreed to recommend the preparation of two ships to draw not more than twelve feet to transport the families—the families to victual themselves, and the King to be at no charge beyond maintaining the ships and their crews, and on 28 May it was so ordered, but nothing more seems to have been done until 17 October 1679 when René Petit the Kings agent at Rouen and Jacob Guérard Gentleman of Normandy petitioned that a certain number of the Protestant families already arrived in England may be shipped to Carolina on the Richmond frigate then about to go to Barbadoes and that a warrant for £2000. be made to the petitioners, one half to be received on arrival of the first batch of emigrants and the other half on arrival of the rest. On the 29 Octr this petition for the transport of several Protestant families to Carolina on the Richmond was granted.

On the 17 Decr 1679 the Lords Proprietors write to the Governor and Council of Carolina at Ashley River that by the same ship that carried the letter several foreign Protestant families went to Carolina to settle. They were to have the quantities of land granted directed in a previous letter of 19 May 1679 viz: To each free person male or female 70 acres of land with 70 acres more

for each manservant and 50 acres for each woman servant or manservant between the ages of 12 and 16. On expiration of their term of service each servant was to receive 60 acres. The Proprietors add in the letter that they have granted to René Petit and Jacob Guérard each a manor of 4000 acres to be passed to them as soon as desired. The letter is marked "Per the Richmond "frigate Capt: Dunbar commanding."<sup>18</sup>

The plan of sending *two* ships was changed and the ship Richmond alone made the transportation. Accompanying the Richmond on the voyage was Mr Thomas Ash "Gent." who was the Clerk on board. On his return he wrote a sketch entitled "Carolina; "or a Description of the Present State of that Country and the "Natural Excellencies thereof," which was published in London in 1682. In this sketch he states that a production of silk was well calculated to succeed in the Province and "To make tryal "of its Success was the Intention of those French Protestant Pas-sengers transported thither in His Majesties Frigat the Rich-mond being forty five, the half of a greater Number designed "for that place."

The Statute enacted by the General Assembly of Carolina 1 May 1691<sup>19</sup> declares that King Charles "was pleased in the yeare "one thousand six hundred and eighty for the encouragement of "a Manufacture of silk oyle and wine to send in one of his owne "shippes of Warr several French Protestants into this Country, "to inhabitt and dwell in the same and their posterity after them."

From all which it may be inferred:

1—That the French immigrants in 1680 came in but one ship; the *Richmond*.

2—That they numbered in all but forty five.

3—That they were the first French to arrive in the colony and were brought to forward the colony's agriculture. The late Mr. Thomas Gaillard whose work on the French Huguenots of South Carolina has been already referred to; discussing this subject of the transportation in two vessels or one, refers to the statement as to two vessels in 1679 as first made by Chalmers and repeated

<sup>18</sup> *Calendar of State Papers Am: and West Indies: vol: for 1677-1680*, pp. 328, 336, 337, 340, 351, 360, 364, 428, 435, 455. London MSS. in *Off: Hist: Com.*, vol 1, pp. 62-79.

<sup>19</sup> *Stats at large*, vol. 2, p. 58.



in Bancroft and Simms, and concludes that finding no better authority than Chalmers for the statement he prefers the unquestionable authority of the Statute of 1691 that the transportation was made in 1680 in one vessel only.<sup>20</sup> The records in the State Paper Office in London to which M<sup>r</sup>. Gaillard did not have access but which are now available show that his conclusion on this point was correct.

M<sup>r</sup>. Gaillard also refers to the supposed early grants to French immigrants prior to 1680 already herein referred to and states "there is also on record an order to lay out to John Batton 70 "acres of land for Mary Batton his wife ci devant femme de "Fostien, she having arrived in May 1681. Order dated September 8<sup>th</sup> 1683."<sup>21</sup>

Reference however to the original record of the order of 18<sup>th</sup> (not 8<sup>th</sup>) September 1683 shows that there was to be "laid out "unto John Barton" (not Batton) "seaventy acres of land for "Mary his wife formerly knowne by the name of Mary Tosteen "arriving in May Annq: Dni 1681"—the cidevant femme de "Fostien" not appearing on the record.

These forty five in the ship *Richmond* having been the first French to arrive the writer has for years endeavoured to ascertain their names and place of settlement in the Province. There is no known list of the forty five in existence. None appears among the State papers from London, and the books of entry in which their names were registered when they came to the colony have apparently been all destroyed.

The sources of information for the names of the earliest French settlers are:

*First.* The names of persons to whom warrants for land were issued, or to whom actual grants were made. The list of grants we now have of that early period seems imperfect with a number of omissions. How many it is impossible to say. So too the warrant books containing the record of warrants issued omit the names of persons, to whom it is ascertained from the grants, that warrants must have been issued. The extent of these omissions is also unknown—probably not great. In determining from the

<sup>20</sup> *Transactions Huguenot Society of S. C. for 1897*, p. 10.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid*, p. 11.

name the nationality of the nominee, mistakes are apt to be made unless the person can be "checked up" from other sources, and circumstances. Some names are in orders or instructions sent direct from the Proprietors to the Governor and Council and are not on the Provincial registers of grants or warrants.

*Second.* The names contained in contemporaneous writings of which there are few, or mentioned in the recitals of boundaries in grants to other persons, or in the few remaining books of records of that date of wills and deeds of various kinds.

*Third.* The names contained in the list known as the "St: Julien" or "Ravenel" list. This is a list of French and Swiss refugees in Carolina who desired to be naturalized. Its date by comparison of names with births has been fixed at about 1696. It was found among the papers of Henry de St: Julien of St Johns Berkley who died in 1768 or 1769 and was the youngest son of Pierre de St: Julien mentioned in the list. His papers came into the possession of M<sup>r</sup>. Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot and the list was first published in 1822 in the *Southern Intelligencer* a paper published in Charleston. It was republished in 1867 and again in pamphlet form by T. Gaillard Thomas M. D. in 1888; and in 1897 in the Transactions of the Huguenot Society of S. C. for that year. This list contains (as numbered in this last publication) 154 heads—so to say—of families. But there are a number of duplications in this list (about 28 according to the writer's count) which would reduce the names of heads of families to about 126. It is subdivided into 3 sublists, N<sup>o</sup>. 2 of which contains the names of French who belonged to the Church at Orange Quarter.

*Fourth.* The list of names contained in the Act of the Provincial Assembly ratified 10<sup>th</sup> March 1696/7 entitled "An Act for making "Aliens free of this Part of the Province and for Granting Liberty "of Conscience to all Protestants."<sup>22</sup> The Act contains a list of 63 names of which 56 appear to be French; and of these 56 names 36 are also included in the St: Julien list of persons who are "to "be" naturalized although the Act declares the 63 entitled to naturalization. The list of names in this Act is printed in alphabetical order in the Transactions of the Huguenot Society before referred to,<sup>23</sup> but was badly proof read as it has several errors in it.

<sup>22</sup> *Stats. at Large*, Vol 2, p. 132.

<sup>23</sup> p. 240.

In the same number of the *Transactions of the Huguenot Society* there is given<sup>24</sup> another list of French names said to have been compiled by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Gaillard of Mobile. This list although containing many French names is unworthy of reliance for any trustworthy historical or genealogical investigation. It is filled also with many names of persons known to have been English and even of Jews. It bears the evidence of wild guess and distorted inferences and is mentioned here only for the purpose of distinctly stating that it can not be included in any source for safe information concerning the names of French settlers.

The great bulk of the French immigration was apparently after 1685 when the Edict of Nantes was revoked. Not all the refugees with French names were French, some of them were Swiss, and by no means all came as the result of religious persecution. The Act of 1 May 1691 divides the Alien immigration into three classes:

1. French Protestants who had been compelled to flee to England.
2. The French Protestants whom King Charles II had brought over in 1680 for the encouragement of the manufacture of silk oil and wine.
3. Persons born in Switzerland who of late years had settled in the Province.

The Act of 10 March 1696/7 recites that, "Whereas Prosecution "for Religion hath forced some Aliens and trade and the fertility of this Colony has encouraged others to resort to this Colony" &c.

From all this we are to pick out the names of the first French immigrants viz: of those who came over on the ship *Richmond*,

The writer for years had an impression that those who came over on the *Richmond* were those who settled at Orange Quarter in what was subsequently the Parish of St: Denis. The reason for this supposition was that these immigrants were brought out for the very purpose of agricultural pursuits and the production of silk oil and wine; and that Samuel Wilson who wrote "An "Account of the Province of Carolina" published in 1682<sup>25</sup> refers to the French settlement viz: "The Countrey hath gently rising

<sup>24</sup> Pp. 47 to 52.

<sup>25</sup> Carroll's *Hist. Coll<sup>ns</sup> of S. C.*, vol 2, p. 19.

"Hills of fertile sand proper for Wines and further from the Sea  
"Rock and gravel, on which very good grapes grow naturally,  
"ripen well, and together, and very lushious in Taste, insomuch,  
"that the French Protestants who are there and skilled in wine  
"do no way doubt of producing great quantitys, and very good"

The French Protestants who "are there" means probably settled there.

A Samuel Wilson—possibly the author of the "Account"—obtained in 1684 a warrant, followed in 1688 by a grant, of 1000 acres on the Cooper River and the Creek afterwards known as French Quarter creek, which grant included what might have been called "a gently rising Hill" viz Ahagan Bluff,<sup>26</sup> and this in a loose indefinite way seemed to point to that section as the locality of the French settlement referred to by Wilson in 1682.

Subsequent investigation and a careful comparison of the names of the French settlers in that locality with the names of such as apparently came out on the Richmond has satisfied the writer that this impression of his was erroneous.

It has been shown that Jacob Guérard was with René Petit the petitioners for the transportation of those brought over on the Richmond, and that each Guérard and Petit were to receive a grant for 4000 acres.

On 16 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1680 a warrant was issued to lay out to Jacob Guérard 4000 acres.<sup>27</sup> On the 18<sup>th</sup> of the succeeding February (1680/81) another warrant is issued to Jacob Guérard (spelled Garrard) in right of himself and wife for 560 acres due for the arrival of six servants viz Peter Oliver, Solomon Bremmer, Charles Fromagett, John Carier, Anna Lafelleine, and Mary Fortress.<sup>28</sup>

On 24 April 1681 a warrant was issued to Peter Jacob Guérard (spelled Gerrard) Isack Guérard, John Guérard, Joseph Guérard, Margaret Guérard, and Elizabeth Guérard for 420 acres.<sup>29</sup> there is also a grant 18 Feby 1680 to M<sup>rs</sup> Margret Petit for 70 acres.<sup>30</sup> The record does not show if she had any connection with René Petit. The Richmond appears to have sailed from England about

<sup>26</sup> *Proprietary Grants*, vol. 38, p. 69.

<sup>27</sup> *Printed Warrants*, 1680-1692, p. 26.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid*, p. 31.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid*, p. 39.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid*, p. 29.



the end of December 1679 or the early part of January 1680. When she arrived in Carolina the writer has not been able to find noted on the record. It may be guessed at sometime in the Spring of 1680 unless she was compelled by stress of weather or other reasons to stop on the way. The letter of the Proprietors to lay out 4000 acres to Jacob Guérard which went by the Richmond was dated 17 Decr 1679 yet the warrant was not issued in Carolina until November 1680 so the vessel arrived sometime between those dates. On 1 November 1683 a warrant for 350 acres is issued to "Monsieur de la plane" (really Abraham Fleury de la Pleine) for himself and four servants arriving in April 1680;<sup>31</sup> and on 25 February 1683/4 a warrant is issued to "Mouns<sup>r</sup> Abraham de la plaine" for 200 acres due to him for the arrival of Lewis, Lucy, Sharto, and Gabriel Te boo (Thibou);<sup>32</sup> while on 1 November 1683 a warrant is issued to Lewis Thibou for 210 acres due for himself and two servants arriving in April 1680;<sup>33</sup> and on 25 February 1683/4 a warrant for 210 acres is issued to James Varine for the arrival of himself his wife and son on the 29 April 1680.<sup>34</sup>

Considering the connection between the names of Guérard and Petit with the immigrants on the Richmond, and the apparent coincidence of the dates of arrival of the other names mentioned with the probable date of arrival of the Richmond, the names mentioned are as close as the writer has been able to get to the probable names of the French Protestant passengers on that vessel. There were 7 Guérards: add Peter Olivier, Solomon Bremar and (according to the St Julien list) his wife Marie, Charles Fromagett, Jean Carriere, Anna Lafelleine and Mary Fortress (Marie Fougeraut?) 7 more making 14. Then Margaret Petit, Abraham Fleury with (according to the St Julien list) his daughter and son in law, and his brother Isaac Fleury, Louis Thibou, his wife (or daughter?) Charlotte (Sharto) and Louis Lucy and Gabrielle his children, Jacques Varin his wife and son 13 more or 27 in all. The same guess might apply to John Calley S<sup>r</sup> John Calley J<sup>r</sup> Walter Cañon and Edward Musson (Mouzon?) to whom warrants were issued, for the first three on

<sup>31</sup> Ibid, p. 107.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid, p. 123.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid, p. 138.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid, p. 121.

5 August 1680, and for Musson on 25 April 1681,<sup>35</sup> if only it could be safely inferred that they were French.

If the inference that these are persons who came on the ship *Richmond* be plausible then it would seem to dispose of the theory that the Orange Quarter was settled by the persons transported on that ship for not one of these names except that of Solomon Bremar is found as borne by the first French grantees of land in that quarter.

The first French name found by the writer in the vicinity of the Orange Quarter is that of Pierre Fouré. This name does not appear on either the St Julien list nor the Act of 1696: nor has the writer ever found any record of any warrant or grant issued to him. As stated in the account of Pompion Hill plantation published in this *Magazine*, Vol. XVIII, p. 18, his name is found on the early map of Carolina published in 1715 and his ownership is shown by the certificate of the late Daniel Ravenel that he had seen the grant to him with the transfer from him to Pierre St Julien de Malacare. St Julien was in possession in 1687, for according to the certificate of the Rev: M<sup>r</sup> Trouillard, the marriage of his daughter to René Ravenel was in that year celebrated at Pompion Hill. Nicholas de Longuemare and Josias du Pré were present at the wedding as the friends and witnesses of Ravenel. Nicholas de Longuemare on the 5 Jan'y 1685 (1686) had received a warrant for 100 acres for which he afterwards received a grant near Foure's grant, and Josias du Pré also later received a grant adjacent to de Longuemare. The St: Julien list gives as the French belonging to the Church at the Orange Quarter who desired naturalization:

Anthoine Poitevin and his wife.

Daniel Trezevant and his wife

Pierre Dutartre and his wife

Anthoine Poitevin J<sup>r</sup> and his wife

Pierre Poitevin

Joseph Marboeuf

Jean Aunant and wife

Solomon Bremar and wife

Nicholas Bouchet and wife

Daniel Trezevant J<sup>r</sup>

nearly all of whom seem by the list to have been closely connected by blood or intermarriage. The compiler of the St: Julien list

<sup>35</sup> Ibid, pp. 15, 16, 17, 35.

or of that subdivision which contains the list of those at the Orange Quarter states at the foot that there were others whom he had not put down but who had been written down by the Committee, as "Mr. Vidot" and some others. The earliest French name found in the locality was as we have seen Pierre Fouré who transferred to Pierre St Julien prior to 1687. There are a number of grants in the vicinity to others than French settlers both prior and subsequent to that date and the majority of settlers even in the "Quarter" were not French, but the following are the French settlers in order of date of grant that the writer has found on the record.

NAMES	ACRES	DATE OF WARRANT	DATE OF GRANT
Nicholas de Longuemare.....	100	5 Jan'y 1685	17 Mch 1688/9
Peter du Tartre.....		28 Sept <sup>r</sup> 1696	28 Oct <sup>r</sup> 1696
Louis Juin.....	200	30 Oct <sup>r</sup> "	12 Dec <sup>r</sup> "
Abel Bochet.....	130		1 Sept <sup>r</sup> 1697
James de Bordeaux.....	400	26 July 1697	
Nicholas Bochet.....	100	9 Sept 1696	" " "
George Juin.....	100	26 " 1697	17 Aug. 1700
Peter Videau.....	250		11 Jan'y "
Humphrey Torquet.....	320	6 March 1696/7	" " "
John Aunant.....	300	28 May 1696	12 May 1703
Josias du Pré.....	730		18 Sept <sup>r</sup> "
Daniel Trezevant.....	330	25 March 1698	18 July 1703
Paul Torquet.....	450		6 May 1704
Peter Poitevin.....	400	12 May 1702	5 " "
Benjamin Simons.....	350		" " "
Alexander de la Motte.....	800	4 March 1702	" " "
John Carteau.....	200	3 Jan'y 1701/02	" " "
John Petineau.....	100	23 Aug 1704	6 July "
Philip Normand.....	150	23 Oct <sup>r</sup> 1697	5 May "
James Belin.....	210		" " "
Matthew Tullada (French ?)....	300	5 Jan'y 1704	15 Sept <sup>r</sup> 1705
Solomon Breinar.....	365	14 April 1705	" " "
Daniel Gobel (French ?).....	260		14 May 1707
Louis Mouzon.....	500	12 June 1708	undated
Louis du Tarque.....	600	6 July "	3 March 1708/9
Joseph Marboeuf.....	490	16 Mch 1708/9	19 May 1709
Anthony Bonneau.....	500	14 Dec <sup>r</sup> 1708	1 June "
Jacob Lapotre.....	1000		" " "
Daniel Brabant.....	500		24 Nov <sup>r</sup> "
Peter Caretonau.....	500		14 April 1710
Jeremiah Varine.....	360	31 July 1711	27 June 1711

Many of these persons were in the Province and were residents in the Orange Quarter before the apparent dates of these warrants. They seem to have gone into possession under some authority, leave, or agreement, prior to receiving warrants and grants. These names however constitute so far as the writer has been able to ascertain the names of the French settlers of that locality up to say 1711. They seem all to have settled there posterior to 1685 and if the date of settlement was the date of arrival then they could none have been the immigrants brought over by the *Richmond*.

The name "Orange Quarter" as applied to the settlement the writer first finds in the heading of one of the sublists of the St Julien list: viz; "Liste des noms des Fransioise qui se recuille "en l'Église du Cartie d'Orange." In the Church Act of 1706 a parish is provided for "in the Orange Quarter for the use of the "French Settlement there which shall be called by the name of "the parish of St: Dennis."

In the additional Act of 1708 it is again referred to in the same language, and in the Act of 1712 provision is made for the support of a "Minister of the parish of St: Dennis for the French settlement in Orange Quarter." By the tax Act of 1715 assessors or "enquirers" are appointed "for the parish of St: Dennis or "Orange Quarter, M<sup>r</sup>. Peter Videau, M<sup>r</sup>. Josiah Dupree and M<sup>r</sup>. "Peter Poitvin."

How it acquired the name "Orange" Quarter the writer has never been able definitely to ascertain.

Howe in his *History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina* published in 1870 states that it has been conjectured that the name was derived from the principality of Orange in the province of Avignon which at the period of the revocation belonged to William Prince of Orange afterwards King of England. He gives no authority for this conjecture. Shipp in his *History of Methodism in South Carolina* published in 1883 makes the same statement save that he makes it positively and leaves out the conjecture. M<sup>c</sup>-Crady in his work published in 1897 follows Howe, quoting him as his authority. It may be remarked that Orange was originally an independent principality and not a part of the County or City of Avignon, which in turn was not a province so called, and that it did not belong to William at the period of the revocation of the



Edict of Nantes. He held the title of Prince of Orange but the principality outside of his personal estates had been annexed to the Crown of France. Not a single immigrant in the St: Julien list is entered as from Avignon, Orange, or the adjoining Comtat Venaissin, although two or three are stated as from Languedoc. The French settlers seem to have gone to the Orange Quarter between 1685 and 1696. William when invited over to England in 1688 was generally known as the Prince of Orange and not by the Dutch title of Stadtholder. It may be the section was called the Orange Quarter in compliment to his title. It is as Howe says a mere conjecture.

On Herman Moll's map of 1715 the section is denominated "St: Thomas Parish with y<sup>e</sup> French Settlement at Orange Quarter "called St: Denis."

It does not seem to have retained the name Orange Quarter long after 1715. The name "French" Quarter seems to have superseded "Orange" and the creek from Cooper river through this settlement first known by the Indian name of Wisboo, or Wis-boo-e creek, and then as Lynch's creek, acquired the name of French Quarter creek which it still retains. In the mouths of the negro inhabitants of the section it has been now further altered from "French" to "Fresh" Quarter creek. The Orange Quarter roughly speaking covered the area bounded Northwardly by the grants to Cassique John Ashby, Eastwardly by the settlements beyond the headwaters of the creek, Southwardly by the English settlements on the Cooper river and Westwardly by the Eastern Branch of Cooper river. The grants to the French settlers lay thickly around the headwaters of Wisboo Creek.

The number of French settlers on the Eastern Branch of Cooper river i. e. at the Orange Quarter was given by Peter Girard a merchant in Charles Town as 101 in March 1698/9. Allowing five persons to each family (an estimate probably excessive at that date) it would give about twenty families which roughly speaking agrees with the then settlers as inferred from the data to which reference has already been made.

They probably had some church or congregational organization or meeting, for the St Julien sublist is of persons who attend the church in that quarter. That they had a Church edifice erected is not clear. There is on record a will of Caesar Mozé dated 20

June 1687<sup>36</sup> and probated 7 of July 1687, between which dates he must have died. By this will he devised to Nicholas Mayrant with whom he was then living "the plantation in which we are "jointly interested situated on the Eastern Branch of the T of "Cooper river" and bequeathed £37 sterling to the church of the French Protestant "refugees in this country of Carolina to be "used for the construction of a temple or place of assembly for "the said Protestant refugees which shall be built at the place "most conveniently near and in the vicinity of the said plantation "in which the said M<sup>r</sup>. Mayrant and myself are interested."

The writer has not been able to locate the plantation on the Eastern Branch of the Cooper river in which according to Mozé Mayrant and himself were jointly interested. He has found neither warrant nor grant to either of them of that date for a tract of land in that locality. The will shows however that no church building had yet been erected and uses the word church "Eglise" in the sense of "congregation" not of edifice. Curiously enough M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Gaillard in the extract from his work published by the Huguenot Society says that the will of Caesar Mozé determines the fact that a congregation of French Protestants was in existence in *Charleston* in 1687 because he bequeaths to the church of the French Protestant refugees in Charleston! £37, whereas the bequest is plainly to the congregation on the Eastern Branch of Cooper River. So too the committee of that Society in its paper on the French Huguenots of South Carolina (prepared it is believed by the late D<sup>r</sup>. Gabriel E. Manigault) referring to the church in the Orange Quarter, says it may be inferred from the bequest of Caesar Mozé that a house of public worship was erected in that quarter about the year 1690 thirteen years before the first Episcopal Church at Pompion Hill. But the will of Caesar Mozé shows only that he made the bequest for a church edifice to be built and the amount of the bequest £37. is hardly evidence that with it alone any sufficient building could be, and of course none that any such actually was, constructed. These forced inferences all proceed from the straining that has swayed sectarian writers and pamphleteers to show that some particular faith or "church" had precedence in its organiza-

<sup>36</sup> Off: Hist: Com<sup>r</sup>: Will Book, p. 283.

tion and construction on the soil of Carolina. An amusing illustration of this is the "myth" of Michael Loving.

Michael Loving or Lovering was one of several servants brought into the Province by Capt: John Coming in August 1671.<sup>37</sup> Two other servants brought over at the same time by Capt: Coming were John Chambers and Philip Orrill.<sup>38</sup> These three were on the 4<sup>th</sup> June 1672 brought by their Mistress M<sup>rs</sup>. Affera Coming before the Grand Council for disobedience, Philip Orrill in especial having threatened to upset the boat in which she was, with other threats. After trial the Grand Council ordered Orrill to be tied to a tree and to receive 21 lashes on his naked back, and the other two admonished under pain of "condigne punishment" to render more dutiful obedience to the commands of their mistress.<sup>39</sup> On the 3<sup>d</sup> March 1681/2 a warrant was issued to lay out to Michael Loving a Town lot in Charles Town;<sup>40</sup> and this was followed by a grant dated 6 March 1681/2 to Michael Lovinge of Town lot N<sup>o</sup> 65.<sup>41</sup> Thereafter on 24 Novr 1684 Michael Lovinge conveyed lot N<sup>o</sup> 65 to Arthur Middleton, after whose death his widow to whom he had devised the lot and who had intermarried with Ralph Izard conveyed this lot to James Nicholls "for the use of "the Commonality of the French Church in Charles Town."<sup>42</sup> No church building seems to have been built on this lot for some years for in 1701 the members of the French Huguenot congregation in Charles Town received from the Proprietors the grant of two lots N<sup>os</sup> 92 and 93 on which to build a church. The warrant for these lots had been issued to J. F. Gignilliat and Stephen Douxsaint "for y<sup>e</sup> building of a Church in behalfe of y<sup>e</sup> ffrench "Protestants of this Province" as early as 9 Decr 1686 but no grant was issued until 14 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1701 when it was issued to Henry Noble and Peter Buretell for the use of the French Protestants and the inference from the language of the grant would seem that they had as yet no church building constructed in Charleston.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>37</sup> *Printed Warrants, 1672-1679*, p. 45.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>39</sup> *Printed Journal Grand Council, 1671-1680*, p. 33.

<sup>40</sup> *Printed Warrants, 1680-1692*, p. 66.

<sup>41</sup> *Grants*, vol. 38, p. 60.

<sup>42</sup> *Off: Hist: Com<sup>r</sup>: Bk. Grants Sales, etc.*, 1704-1708, p. 250.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid*, p. 252.

In 1725 someone compiled a list of the lots in Charles Town with the dates of the grants and on the line of lot 65 granted March 6<sup>th</sup> 1681 to Mich<sup>l</sup> Loveing is written in the margin "(fr<sup>ch</sup>. ch<sup>ch</sup>), meaning evidently that that was the lot on which the French Church then stood. A complete copy of this list has been published in this *Magazine*.<sup>44</sup> The same or some other person seems at about the same time to have made the same annotation of "ffrench church" on the margin of the record of the grant—probably when he examined the record to make his list.

In 1886 there was published in the Charleston Year Book for the year 1885 an account of the Huguenot Church in Charleston the authorship of which has always been attributed to the late Rev. C. S. Vedder the then minister of that church.

In this the guess is made that Michael Loving was probably a French Huguenot whose true name was "Lovell" and that the marginal reference of "ffrench church" on the record of the grant and of "fr<sup>ch</sup> ch<sup>ch</sup>" on the margin of the list "seems to compel the conclusion that "it was given for the sacred purpose to which it "appears to have been ever since and is now devoted:" and that it is scarcely possible to doubt that the Huguenot Colonists of Charleston built their first sanctuary early in the year 1681 on the site where the beautiful church of their descendants now stands. The mere historian cannot but infer that no French church could have been built in 1681 on the lot granted to M<sup>rs</sup>. Comings' disobedient servant and subsequently owned by Arthur Middleton and Ralph Izard both church of England men, and not transferred to the French congregation until 1687, in the face also of the most plausible inference from the record being that no French Huguenot Church Building was constructed in Charleston until after 1701. Nevertheless since D<sup>r</sup>. Vedders history of the church his statement has been repeated and referred to as established history until it is now perhaps hopeless to attempt to correct it. The same straining after priority of church organization appears in the account of the New England congregational settlement on Ashley River the historians of which have asserted that the communion celebrated by those settlers in February 1696 at their first services was the first sacrament of the Lord's Supper ever celebrated in Carolina.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>44</sup> Vol. IX, p. 16.

<sup>45</sup> *S. C. Hist: and Gen: Mag.*, vol. VI, pp. 66, 69.



The writer has delved for many years in the records of the early settlers of Carolina and gives the following as his conclusion on the question of who "built the first church." He admits this suggestion is worth only so much as its merit, and logical probability will justify, and admits further that any day some more careful investigator may unearth some buried record that will put his theory to flight.

When the first settlers came they were more concerned with the affairs of protection from the elements and nourishment for the body, than with the construction of church buildings. Their first religious meetings (in good weather at least) were probably in the open, under the shelter of some umbrageous oak as was the case at old Dorchester.<sup>46</sup> As soon as they had roofs to shelter them their religious meetings were probably at their homes, at different houses in succession.

The English were the first settlers. They had most people and most money and more than that they had the reins of government and the power of taxation. Every plan of a contemplated town had a place designated for the building of a church meaning thereby a church of the church of England. Culpepers plan of old Charles Town or Albemarle Point designates a place for such a church and apparently one was built there probably a humble structure of logs in the true original colonial style. At Oyster Point, new Charles Town, an early church of St. Philip was built where St. Michael now stands. The others, "sects" or "faiths" followed the same course. Huguenots, Congregationalists, Baptists, Quakers, as soon as they became numerous enough to need, and wealthy enough to build, a church building for use, instead of using the houses of the members, they did so. Guessing in the dark the writer would say the Congregationalists followed close after the Church of England, then the Huguenots, then the Baptists and then the Quakers.

So it was with the French settlers at Orange Quarter. They probably held services at one of the dwellings of the members of the congregation; perhaps at different dwellings in turn.

The only notice of the church at Orange Quarter at all contemporaneous, the writer has found, is that given by Dr. Humphrey in his account of the Missionaries sent to South Carolina by the

<sup>46</sup> *Hist. and Gen. Mag. of S. C.*, vol. VI, p. 69.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts published in 1730.<sup>47</sup>

He states that at the time of the division of the country into parishes (i.e. 1706) the Orange Quarter was part of St. Thomas' Parish. That the major part of the French settlement usually met together in a small church of their own where they generally made a full congregation when they had a French Minister amongst them: that they made application to the Assembly of the Province to be made into a parish and to have some public allowance for a minister, episcopally ordained, who should use the liturgy of the Church of England and preach to them in French. Accordingly they were incorporated by the name of the Parish of St. Denis. That they have now a good church built about the same time as the Parish Church of St. Thomas.

This petition to the Assembly was probably made about 1706 when the Parish of St. Denis was created. When the small church referred to by D<sup>r</sup>. Humphrey was built is not stated. As the only Minister they had had at that time was M<sup>r</sup>. Le Pierre who seems to have been "episcopally ordained" it is possible this small church was built for the use of the French congregation about the same time as the Chapel at Pompion Hill say 1703. The Parish Church of St. Thomas was commenced in 1707 and finished in 1708. About the same time a new church building was constructed for the French speaking members of the parish. The service was according to the liturgy of the English church, the prayer book used being a French translation of the Book of Common Prayers and the Minister being one "episcopally ordained." This continued until 1768 when there being no longer any occasion for a separate French service the use of the church was discontinued. The church building was probably of wood. At any rate it has so completely disappeared physically and traditionally that it was only with great difficulty and after long research that its approximate site could be located where it is indicated on the map of the plantation in St. Thomas on the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River published in the January 1917 number of this *Magazine*.

Why this parish was given the name of St. Denis is matter of

<sup>47</sup> Carroll's *Hist: Collns*, vol. 2, p. 538.

conjecture. Howe states that the name was supposed to commemorate the battle field of St. Denis in the vicinity of Paris which was the scene of a memorable encounter in 1567 between the Catholic forces commanded by Montmorency and the Huguenots led by Admiral Coligny and the Prince of Condé, in which Montmorency was slain. His conjecture is again repeated by Shipp and McCrady but it is scarcely plausible. The encounter at St. Denis was really only a small incident which terminated to the disadvantage of the Huguenots although Montmorency received the wound of which he died.

If they had desired to record a victory for their arms they would most naturally have turned to the battle of Ivry.

The Presbyterians and French Huguenots do not seem to have given the names of Saints to their churches. The name of St. Denis was probably conferred by the Church of England Assembly to whom the application had been made and who created the Parish. The patron Saint of France was St. Denis and in giving a Saint's name to a French parish it was not unnatural to select his name. It is a case however of pure conjecture.

The number of French settlers in the Parish of St. Thomas including St. Denis as a whole was much less than the number of English settlers. The list of early grantees shows a great preponderance of English, the latter being well sandwiched in, even on the waters of the French Quarter Creek. In fact the entire French settlement in South Carolina bore numerically a very small proportion to the entire population. They settled to any extent in but four places outside of Charles Town. A very small settlement at the head of Goose Creek; a small settlement on and near Biggon Swamp in St. John's Berkley; the settlement at Orange Quarter, another settlement on the Santee in the neighborhood of French Jamestown. The entire number of French persons in the Province in March 1698-1699 as given by Peter Girard a merchant in Charles Town and himself a French immigrant was 438.<sup>48</sup> The entire white population at the same period is estimated at 5500.<sup>49</sup> Not an estimate based on any satisfactory data. If correct however the French settlers then formed less than ten per cent of the total white population. After that date the

<sup>48</sup> Rivers' *Hist: Sketch of S. C.*, p. 447.

<sup>49</sup> McCrady, *S. C. under the Proprietary Government*, pp. 338, 722.

French accessions were apparently proportionately few while the flood of English immigration flowed on increasingly. The parts of the country occupied by the French were substantially limited to a part of St. James Santee—that part known as French Santee—a small part of the Parish of St. Thomas a very small settlement on St. James Goose Creek and a small settlement in St. John's Berkley, and their occupation as a rule continued to be restricted to those localities although a few individuals went elsewhere in the other parishes. The other low country parishes covering the great bulk of the low country viz. All Saints on Waccamaw, Prince Fredericks, Prince George's, St. Stephens, Christ Church, St. James Goose Creek, St. George Dorchester, St. Andrews, St. John's Colleton, St. Pauls, St. Bartholomew, and all of Beaufort (then Granville) County were almost exclusively English with also the larger portion of St. James Santee, St. Johns Berkley and St. Thomas. Allowing for all subsequent intermarriages and female descents it would seem impossible to estimate the French element in the population of the sea coast counties of South Carolina at more than one or two per cent of the whole. This necessarily is very largely conjectural. In the remainder of the state say in two thirds of its area the French element is practically nil. The small settlement at New Bordeaux in Abbeville County being too small to be noticeable. So far as the settlement at the Orange Quarter is concerned it has disappeared: the writer knows of not a single tract of land now held there by any one having a French name.

The small holdings of the first French settlers at Orange Quarter proper, were comparatively soon absorbed in the larger estates but even as regards the large tracts along the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River and adjacent thereto which were held by the Hugers, the Manigaults, the Bonneaus, the Lesesnes, the Laurens, but one small plantation, Campvere, is now owned by the bearer of a French name or even a descendant of the former owners, unless M<sup>r</sup>. Elias Cumbee the present owner of the North Hampton plantation be a descendant of Philip Combé one of the French settlers. They retained their "grip" so to say along the Eastern Branch of Cooper River until the war of 1860-1865 but that cataclysm was as destructive in its results in St. Thomas and on the Eastern Branch of Cooper as elsewhere in the low country and perhaps from several causes more completely so.



## THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER  
(Continued from April Number)

### BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS

- Oliver Spencer Sone of Joseph Spencer & Sarah his wife was borne  
Sept<sup>r</sup>: y<sup>e</sup>: 2: 1724 & was baptiz<sup>d</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 2: 1724.
- Joseph Spencer Sone of Joseph Spencer & Sarah his wife was born  
Octob<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 4: 1726.
- Benjamin Stocks Sone of Jonathan Stocks & Eleanor his wife  
was born Decem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>: 1726 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> July y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1727.
- Matlon Laverick Daugh<sup>r</sup> of John Laverick & Ann his wife was  
born Octo<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>: 1727.
- Joseph Joy Sone of Benj<sup>n</sup> Joy & Elizabeth his wife was born  
Oct<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1727 & was baptiz<sup>d</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 25: 1727.
- Cato Ash Sone of Sam<sup>l</sup> Ash & Catherine his wife was born Nov<sup>r</sup>  
22: 1727 & was baptized Decem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 30: 1727.
- John Bennet Sone of Tho<sup>s</sup> Bennet & Ann his wife was born Jan<sup>y</sup>:  
y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>: 1727/8 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> of Feb: 1727/8.
- Richard Rousar Son of Richard Rousar & Susanna his wife was  
born Feb<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup>: 7<sup>th</sup>: 1727/8 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Mar<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>: 1727/8.
- Elizabeth Spencer y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of Oliver Spencer & Rebeccker his  
wife was born Jan<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup>: 27<sup>th</sup> 1727/8 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Mar<sup>h</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>:  
1727/8.
- Jn<sup>o</sup> Legitimate Son of Jn<sup>o</sup> Metherringham & Mary his wife was  
born June ye 19: 1728.
- Mary Morane of John Morane & Elizabeth his wife was born  
May y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup>: 1727 & was baptized June y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>: 1727.
- James the Son of John Evens & Matloungh his wife was born  
Janu<sup>y</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> 8: 1726/7 & was baptiz<sup>d</sup>: July y<sup>e</sup> 9: 1727.
- Ann Crib of Tho<sup>s</sup>: & Eliz<sup>th</sup> Crib his wife was born June y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>:  
1727 & Baptz<sup>d</sup> July y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>: 1727.
- Susanna Benett of John Benett & Mary his wife was born May  
the 26<sup>th</sup> 1726 & was baptiz: Aug<sup>t</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1727.
- Joseph Franklen y<sup>e</sup> Sun of Joseph Franklen & Sarah his wife was  
born Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>: 1727 & was baptiz<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>: 1727.

Mary Rouser y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Richard Rouser & Susanna his wife  
was born Octo<sup>br</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1725: & was baptiz<sup>d</sup> Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1727.

Will<sup>m</sup> Benison y<sup>e</sup> Sone of George Benison & Eliz<sup>h</sup> his wife was  
born August y<sup>e</sup> 17: 1727 & was bapt. Octo<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 15: 1727.

Robart Benison y<sup>e</sup> Sone of George Benison & Eliz<sup>h</sup> his wife was  
born Aug<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 17: 1727 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 15: 1727.

Dennis Moraine y<sup>e</sup> Sone of Dennis Moraine & Eliz<sup>h</sup> his wife was  
born & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Octo<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 29: 1727.

Henry Cornish y<sup>e</sup> Son of Henry Cornis & Jean his wife was born  
May y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>: 1726 & was Bapt<sup>a</sup> Octo<sup>r</sup> 29: 1727.

Roger Gough & was Baptized Mar<sup>h</sup>  
y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1727/8.

Ann Hartley y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of James Hartley & Mary his wife was  
born Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1727 &

George Cook y<sup>e</sup> Sone of Wil<sup>m</sup> Cook & Elizabeth was born Jan<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup>  
8<sup>th</sup>: 1726/7 and was baptized Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1728.

Will<sup>m</sup> Boone y<sup>e</sup> Sone of Tho<sup>s</sup> Boone Esq. & Mary his wife was born  
Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1728 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Sa<sup>d</sup> Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1728.

Susanna Mary Bonell y<sup>e</sup> Daugh<sup>r</sup> of John Bonell & Honorah his  
wife was born Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1728 & was baptiz<sup>d</sup> June y<sup>e</sup> 2: 1728.

Thomas Brown Sone of Tho<sup>s</sup> Brown & Eliz<sup>h</sup> his wife was  
born Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup>: 12<sup>th</sup>: 1726.

Phillip Jones y<sup>e</sup> Sone of Phillip Jones & Rebecca his wife was  
born March y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>: 1728 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup>: 1728.

Elizabeth Cornish y<sup>e</sup> Daughter of Henry Cornish & Jean his wife  
was born Decem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1724.

Robart White Sone of John White & Sarah his wife was born  
Octo<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 22: 1728.

Benjamin Law Sone of Benjamin Law & Elizabeth his wife was  
born Octo<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>th</sup>: 1728 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 22: 1728.

Wil<sup>m</sup> Spencer Sone of Joseph Spencer & Sarah his wife was born  
Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1728 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1728/9.

Ann Grigary Daughter of Thomas Grigary & Mary his wife  
born December y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>, 1728 & was Baptiz. Jan<sup>y</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1728/9.

Ann Wilks Daughter of Joshua Wilks & Jona his wife was born  
Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1728 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1729.

Ann Brown Daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup> Brown & Eliz: his wife was born  
Nov<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 3: 1728.

Priscilla Cook Daughter of Wil<sup>m</sup> Cook & Eliz<sup>a</sup> his wife was born  
Decem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>: 1728 & was Baptized Febu<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1728/9.

- Mary Joy Daughter of Moses Joy & Mary his wife was born Feb<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>: 728 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 27; 1729.
- Benjamin Bates Sone of Isaac Bates & Sarah his wife was born Feb<sup>y</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1728/9 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Apr<sup>l</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>: 1729.
- John Logan Sone of George Logan & Martha his wife was born April y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1729 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> June y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>: 1729.
- Mary Capers Daughter of Tho: Capers & Mary his wife was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> June y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>: 1729.
- John Benet Sone of John Benet & Mary his wife was born March y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1728/9 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> July y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1729.
- Will<sup>m</sup> Evens Sone of John Evens & Matlounge his wife was born May y<sup>e</sup>: 22: 1729 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> July y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1729.
- John Ma<sup>c</sup>Dowel Sone of Arch<sup>d</sup> Ma<sup>c</sup>Dowel & Mary his wife was born Aug<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 18: 1728.
- Eliphilet, Sone of Jonathan Stocks & Elenor his wife was born Aug<sup>t</sup> 7: 1729 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>: y<sup>e</sup> 12: 1729.
- Jean Benison Daughter of George Benison & Elizabeth his wife was born July 13<sup>th</sup>: 1729 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Octo<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 12: 1729.
- Oliver Spencer Sone of Oliver Spencer & Rebecca his wife was born Septem<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1729 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup>: 12: 1729.
- Sarah the Daughter of Hugh & Sarah Hext was born September 18<sup>th</sup>. 1724 & Baptized October y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>: 1724.<sup>1</sup>
- John Ford was born Oct<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 1710 about Seven oClock in the Evening on Friday.
- Sarah Ford was born December 26<sup>th</sup> 1712 at 3 oClock in the Morning on Tuesday.
- James Ford was born August 9<sup>th</sup> 1715 at 11 oClock in the Morning.
- Mary Ford was born May 23<sup>rd</sup> 1721 about 8 oClock in the Morning upon Tuesday & died November y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1722.
- Joseph Ford was born October 15<sup>th</sup> 1724 on Wednesday 11 oClock at Night.
- Elizabeth Cornish was born December 28<sup>th</sup> 1724 & Baptized the 28<sup>th</sup> March.
- John the Son of Alexander Parris Junior & Elizabeth his wife was born on Friday the 11<sup>th</sup> December about 6 oClock at Night 1724.
- Thomas Son of Thomas & Ann Barton was born August 21, 1702.

<sup>1</sup> There seems to be a page missing from the old register just here, and Mr. Cheves' copy will be followed for the missing names.

Joseph Son of Jonathan & Elizabeth Wheilden was born December 20, 1724.

Elizabeth Daughter of Jonathan & Elizabeth Wheilden was born March 20<sup>th</sup> 1726.

Elisha Son of Jonathan & Elizabeth Wheilden was born December 30<sup>th</sup> 1729.

Susannah daughter of Jonathan & Elizabeth Wheilden was born December 21, 1733.

John Son of Charville Wingood & Mary his wife was born November 15<sup>th</sup>, 1734 & was baptized the 20<sup>th</sup> of April 1735 by the Rev. Mr. Morrett.

George Son of Andrew & Elizabeth Quelch was born June 8<sup>th</sup> 1732

Benjamin, Son of Andrew & Elizabeth Quelch was born the 23<sup>d</sup> day of December 1734 & Baptized 10: Feb—

Mary the daughter of Garritt Fitzgerald & Martha his wife was born February the 5<sup>th</sup> 1734.

Charlotte the Daughter of Stephen & Elizabeth Hartley was born on Wednesday the 17<sup>th</sup> December 1735 about  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour after 2 P.M. was baptized 22<sup>d</sup> February by the Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Dwight & by mistake gave y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Charlotte's birth to the s<sup>d</sup> Dwight. Born 21 day of the afore said Month.

Mathies daughter of John & Mary Bennett was born January 11<sup>th</sup>. 1733 & baptized February 7<sup>th</sup>: 1735 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Fulton.

John Baley Son of John & Maudlin Evans was born August 25<sup>th</sup>. 1735 & baptized March 14<sup>th</sup>. 1735/6.

Mary, Daughter of Jon<sup>a</sup>: and Eliz<sup>th</sup>: Weilden was born the 5<sup>th</sup>. Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1736 and Baptized.<sup>2</sup>

Moses; Son of W<sup>m</sup>. and Mary Bollough was born 26<sup>th</sup>. Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1732 and Baptized—

Katherine Daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. and Mary Boulough was born 30 August 1735 & Baptized. Marmiduke Son of W<sup>m</sup>. & Mary Bollough was born 7<sup>th</sup>. June Anno Domini 1738 & Baptized.

Elizabeth Daughter of Jon<sup>a</sup>. & Elizabeth Murrall was Born 8<sup>th</sup>. day of May 1727 & baptized.

Anthony Son of Joh<sup>a</sup>: & Eliz<sup>th</sup>: Murrall was born on the 7<sup>th</sup>. Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1730 & Baptized.

Susannah Daughter of Jon<sup>a</sup>: & Eliza<sup>th</sup>: Murrall was born on the 9 Sept<sup>r</sup>: 1732 & Baptized.

<sup>2</sup> From here the old register is followed.



Sarah Daughter of John<sup>a</sup>. & Elizabeth Murrall was born the 9 Sept<sup>r</sup>: 1734 & Baptized.

W<sup>m</sup>. Son of Jon<sup>a</sup>. & Eliz<sup>th</sup>. Murrall was born on the 5<sup>th</sup>. day of January 1736 & Baptized.

Mary Daughter of Jon<sup>a</sup>. & Eliz<sup>th</sup>. Murrall was born 19<sup>th</sup>. March 1738 & Baptized.

— Son of Jon<sup>a</sup>. & Eliz<sup>th</sup>: Murrall was born 5<sup>th</sup>. November 1739 & Baptized.

John Son of Stephen & Lydia Dubose was born on the 13<sup>th</sup>. June 1738 & Baptized per Mr. Morritt.

Sarah Daughter of William & Sarah Bollough Jun<sup>r</sup>. was born 27<sup>th</sup>. April 1738 & Baptized.

Judith Daughter of Anthony & Judith Varvele was born March 29: 1740 & Baptized.

Sarah Daughter of David & Lydia Bachelor was born 27<sup>th</sup>: December 1738 & Baptized.

Elizabeth Daughter of William & Rebecca Young was born the 6<sup>th</sup>. Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1734 & Baptized.

Rebecca Daughter of William & Rebecca Young was born 28 April 1736 & Baptized.

William Son of William & Rebecca Young was born on Tuesday the 14<sup>th</sup>. Feb<sup>y</sup>. 1738 & Baptized.

Andrew Son of William & Rebecca Young was born on the 29<sup>th</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1739 & Baptized.

John of John & Sarah Hollybush was born on the 29<sup>th</sup>. Sept<sup>m</sup>. 1739 & Baptized.

Elizabeth of John & Sarah Hartman was born on the 17<sup>th</sup>. February 1739 & Baptized.

Rachael Daughter of John & Mary Honor Evanes Jun<sup>r</sup>. was born 22<sup>d</sup>. Jan. 1739.

Jeremiah Son of James & Jane Eden Jun<sup>r</sup>. was born 5<sup>th</sup>: September 1739 & Baptized.

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Son of George & Mary Oliver was born on the 6<sup>th</sup>. day of February 1739.

Joseph Son of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Wigfall Dyed 26 August 173—

Katharine Daugh<sup>tr</sup>. of Ditto Dyed 21 Sep<sup>t</sup>. 173—

Jacob Son of John & — Bonoste was born 2<sup>d</sup>. November 1722 & Baptized.

Jonah Son of John & — Bonoste was born 22<sup>d</sup>. June 1725 & Baptized.

Nathaniel of John & — Bonoste was born 18<sup>th</sup>: March 1728 & Baptized.

Sarah<sup>3</sup> the Daughter of Hugh Hext & Sarah was born y<sup>e</sup> 18: September 1724.

Robert the Son of John & Mary Metheringham was born February 10<sup>th</sup>. 1735 & Baptized March ye 14<sup>th</sup>. ensuing by the Reverend Mr. Commissary Garden.<sup>4</sup>

John Son of William & Mary Joy was Born August y<sup>e</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>. A.D. 1735. Baptized March y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup>. A.D. 1735/6 by Mr. Commissary Garden.

Mary the Daughter of Elias Foissin Junior & Mary his wife was born January 16<sup>th</sup>. 1735/6.

Joseph Son of Joseph & Marian Maybank was born December y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>. 1735 & Baptized May y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, 1736 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Lesley.

Stephen Son of William & Elisabeth Cook was born July 14<sup>th</sup>: 1735 & Baptized May 2<sup>d</sup>. 1736 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Lesley.

Martha the Daughter of Oliver & Rebecca Spencer was born April 13<sup>th</sup>. 1736. Baptized July 11<sup>th</sup>. 1736 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Hasell.

John Son of John & Ann Soverance was born March 31<sup>st</sup>. A.D. 1736. Baptized August 1<sup>st</sup>. 1736 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Dwight.

Anne the Daughter of Charvil & Mary Wingood was born June 23<sup>d</sup>. 1736. Baptized August y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>. 1736 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Dwight.

Charvil Wingood Son of Charvil & Mary Wingood was born January 6<sup>th</sup>. 1732.

Mary Baker Daughter of John Baker & Sarah his wife was born Sept<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>. 173—

Sarah Law Daughter of Benj<sup>n</sup>. Law & Sarah his wife was born Nov<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>. 173—.

Capers Boone Son of Tho<sup>s</sup>. Boone & Mary his wife was born Aug<sup>t</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 23: 1732 & was Baptiz<sup>d</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>: 1732.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup> She married, December 25, 1738, Dr. John Rutledge (d. 1750) and became the mother of Gov. John Rutledge, Gov. Edward Rutledge, Andrew, Thomas, Hugh, Sarah and Mary; of these, John, Hugh, Mary and Edward left descendants. Sarah, the widow of Hugh Hext married Hon. Andrew Rutledge, brother to Dr. John.

<sup>4</sup> The next nine entries are taken from Mr. Cheves' copy; they seem to be missing from the old register.

<sup>5</sup> Erased in the old register.

Frances Logan Daughter of George Logan & Martha his wife was born Oct<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup>: 1731 & was baptiz<sup>d</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 28<sup>th</sup>. 1731.

Mary Spencer Daughter of Joseph Spencer & Sarah his wife was born Oct<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup>: 1732.

Elizabeth White Daughter of Will<sup>m</sup>. White & Elizabeth his wife was born Apr<sup>l</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>. 1730.

Sarah Hartley Daughter of James Hartley & Mary his wife was born Sept<sup>r</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup>. 1730.

Philip Jones Son of Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jones & Mary his wife was born Dec<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 23: 1730.

Mary Ash Daughter of Sam<sup>l</sup>. Ash & Elizabeth his wife was born Nov<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup>. 1732.

Mary Cook Daugh<sup>r</sup>. of Will<sup>m</sup>. Cook & Elizabeth his wife was born May y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>. 1732.

John Murrel Son of Will<sup>m</sup>. Murrel & Hannah his wife was Baptiz<sup>d</sup>. Feb<sup>y</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 22: 1731/2.

Elizabeth Capers Daugh<sup>r</sup>. of Richard Capers & Ann his wife was born Oct<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>: 3<sup>d</sup>: 1731.

Will<sup>m</sup>: Capers Son of Richard Capers & Anne his wife was born Nov<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 26: 1732.

Ann the Daughter of John Morall and Martha his wife was Born Decb<sup>r</sup>: 18<sup>th</sup>. 1727/8.

Samuell the Sone of John Morall & Martha his wife was Born Jan<sup>y</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>. 1730/1.

Sam<sup>ll</sup>: & Anne y<sup>e</sup> Sone & Daughter of John Morall & Martha his wife was Baptiz<sup>d</sup>. May 20<sup>th</sup>. 1733.

Mary Jones Daughter of Thomas and Mary Jones Born Aprill the 21<sup>st</sup>: in the year 1733.

*(To be Continued)*

## LETTERS OF JOHN RUTLEDGE

Annotated by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

*(Continued from the April Number)*

Cheraws Jan'y 24. 1781.<sup>(1)</sup>

Gent.—

Inclosed, you'll receive an Acco<sup>t</sup> of the late Action, between Col. Tarlton & the brave Gen<sup>l</sup>. Morgan, in which, the former was totally defeated—The Gen<sup>l</sup>. will send a more circumstantial one, & the Bearer, Major Giles,<sup>2</sup> who was in the engagem<sup>t</sup>., will give you any particulars, which I may, in Haste, have omitted—I hope this fortunate Affair will produce some good Effects, but, our Friends must not be too sanguine, & conclude that We have, now, no Need of Assistance—Certainly this is a very handsome Check, but, nothing decisive—we have still many to fight, & great difficulties to encounter—This Country must be recovered, (if ever it is regained) Inch by Inch—The Enemy's pride will prevent their yeilding it, in any other Manner—Their Interest w<sup>d</sup>. also hinder them, for they have experienced, & know full well, its value—I am persuaded, that Lord Cornwallis will, immediately, call hither, the Troops which are in Virginia<sup>3</sup> but, what Succour We may have, from that State, to oppose them, is uncertain—probably very trifling— I am convinced, that the Enemy will not abandon the Country, & retreat to Charles-Town, untill it

<sup>1</sup> This letter marks a distinct period in the War in South Carolina, the period after the Battle of Cowpens. The tone of this and subsequent letters is never again gloomy almost to the point of despair. The overwhelming defeat of Tarleton, the most distinguished British cavalry leader in America, in a pitched battle, the presence of troops from other states and of officers like Morgan and Lee, and more than all, the master mind and hand of General Greene gave hope and confidence to the Carolinians and their gallant leaders, proportionately depressed the British and was reflected in the Governor's letters.

<sup>2</sup> Edward Giles of Maryland, Major and Aide to Morgan; Brevet Major Continental Army 9th March 1781 for services at Battle of Cowpens, Aide to Smallwood to the end of the War.

<sup>3</sup> So evident was it to Cornwallis that he needed reinforcements, that he had even before Cowpens called for the troops from Virginia, and they had arrived in Charleston, and some of them under Leslie were already at Camden.



is, or about to be, besieged—nor, will they quit the Town, untill they can hold it no longer<sup>4</sup>—they are building a large, strong, Fort, at Hampstead, 2 Redoubts, one on each Side of the main Road, to be commanded by the Fort, & a Fort on Hangman's Point—To give the finishing Stroke to the Business, We must have considerable Support, both naval & military, from our Ally—Pray use your utmost Influence & Endeavours to obtain it speedily—why do the French Fleet & Army remain at Rhode Island? What is become of the second Division? I wish a Minister had been sent to France, last November or October—I can<sup>t</sup>. account for such Cond<sup>s</sup>. & delays— & fear much, that this Year will pass away as the last did, with<sup>t</sup>. any Thing of Consequence being done by us— I rec<sup>d</sup>. on Saturday last, your Letters of Dec<sup>r</sup>. 20 & 24<sup>th</sup>. & observe what you mention, ab<sup>t</sup>. a Proclamation, but, I w<sup>d</sup>. have any which it might be proper to issue, carried into Effect, & the Time for so doing is not yet quite arrived—you will receive, by this opportunity, Copies of the Letters which have passed between Gen<sup>l</sup>. Green & Lord Cornwallis—I can<sup>t</sup>. see any material difference between the Letter which We charged him with writing to Balfour<sup>5</sup>, & what he acknowledges writing to Cruger—& if his Copy is genuine, the differences between that & our Copy are probably only clerical Errors, without design, for they certainly do not vary the Sense—I think his Lordship avows sufficient to establish his Character to be very different from what Sir H. Clinton declares it to be—However, pray have the Letters published, by order of Congress—his Lordship's Letters to Smallwood<sup>6</sup> & Gen<sup>l</sup>. Green are so open to Comments, that, without doubt, they will not escape many striking ones—I wish you w<sup>d</sup>. send on Cloathing for the Troops now here as soon as possible,—& a Quantity of spare cloaths, w<sup>ch</sup>. would, perhaps, procure Recruits—it is useless

<sup>4</sup> They held it until December 14, 1782, almost up to the date of the signing of peace.

<sup>5</sup> The letter of Cornwallis to Balfour is published in Spark's *Washington* (Vol. VII, p. 555), and that to Cruger in *The Cornwallis Correspondence* (Vol. I, p. 56).

<sup>6</sup> William Smallwood, of Maryland, often mentioned in these letters; Brigadier General Continental Army, October 23, 1776; Major General North Carolina September 15, 1780; thanked by Congress for conduct at Battle of Camden, fought August 16, 1780; actively in command in North and South Carolina during the whole War; died February 14, 1792.

to send Men, naked, into the Field, many present are literally so, & consequently, unfit for any service—I have no Expectation, that the Garrison of Charles Town, (the Citizens at least, & particularly such as have been sent to St. Augustine,) will be relieved by any Exchange here—I am told by good authority, that Lord C. has declared he will not exchange 'em—you will, therefore, endeavour to effect an exchange, through the Negotiations between Gen<sup>l</sup>. Washington & Clinton—tho' the prospect of that's terminating appears very distant,—Especially if it is to depend on the settlements of the Accounts for Prisoners on both sides—This will<sup>7</sup>

. . . . delay—If both parties are in Earnest, the Exchange need not be delayed, till a Settlement of Accounts, (for the delay will only add to the expense) but, Hostages might be given, to secure payment, of whatever, Ballance Commis<sup>rs</sup> to be now appointed sh<sup>d</sup>. liquidate—you will attend to, (& press this Matter,) & also to having our Prisoners, in C: Town, well supplied during their Captivity, if a release from it cannot be soon effected—sh<sup>d</sup>. Overtures for Peace be made (of w<sup>ch</sup>. I confess I have no Idea, in any short Time,) I assure myself, that the proposition of uti possidetis will be absolutely rejected, without a Moments Consideration \* \* \* \* —

Hillsboro. Feby.—10<sup>th</sup>. 1781.

Gent.—

on the 1<sup>st</sup> Inst., Lord Cornwallis crossed the Catawba, at McGowen's<sup>8</sup> Ford, & our Troops, under Gen<sup>l</sup>. Morgan, retreated to & crossed, the Yadkin, at the Ford at w<sup>ch</sup>. the Enemy arrived, the next Evening—fortunately, the River was so high that they could not cross it—our Troops which were at Cheraws, by forced Marches, & after great Fatigue, (sev<sup>l</sup>. w<sup>th</sup>. naked bleeding Feet, on stony Ground), effected a Junction, in the Evening of the 7th., w<sup>th</sup>. the other Cont<sup>ls</sup>. at Guilford Court-House ab<sup>t</sup>. 45 Miles from hence—where our Army was, Yesterday Morning, & I imagine they are still there—the Enemy lay, the night before last, at the shallow-ford on the Yadkin, ab<sup>t</sup>. 40 Miles from our Army—

<sup>7</sup> The bottom of the page of the original letter has been cut off, probably to obtain the signature of Governor Rutledge, which was on the other side of the sheet. A few words only are missing at this place and the signature at the end.

<sup>8</sup> Cowan's Ford.

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Davidson<sup>9</sup> was killed on the Catawba—Sumpter is not well enough to take the field—Pickens has some militia, & is endeavouring to assemble more, in the Enemy's Rear—but, our Situation is truly critical, for, our Army is not strong enough to fight the Enemy's &, perhaps, they may not be able to avoid an action—should they be beaten the Consequence will be fatal—sh<sup>d</sup>. they retreat & give up the Country, it may be difficult to recover what We hold, at present<sup>10</sup>—I am, however, satisfied that the Gen<sup>l</sup>. will take the wisest part—but, what that will be, Circumstances must determine—our present prospect is however gloomy—it is reported, that the Pennsylv<sup>a</sup>. Line are on their March to the Southw<sup>d</sup>.—w<sup>d</sup>. to God they were now here—The Face of affairs w<sup>d</sup>. soon change—I wish they may not come too late—The Legislature of this State did not meet, till ab<sup>t</sup>. the 26<sup>th</sup>. ult<sup>o</sup>.—They are preparing a Bill to raise their quota of Continental Troops, for 20 Months, by draught, (if necessary,) ab<sup>t</sup>. the Middle of March—such a Meas<sup>e</sup>. sh<sup>d</sup>. have been adopted last Sep<sup>r</sup>.—ab<sup>t</sup>. a Fortnight ago, Col. Lee surprised Geo: Town, took the Comd<sup>t</sup>. Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Col. Campbell, killed Major Irvin, & took sev<sup>l</sup>. Pris<sup>rs</sup>.—young Conyers a Brother of the Cap<sup>t</sup>. lately, wth. 16 of our Militia, took 46 British Pris<sup>rs</sup>., on the W. Side of Santee, w<sup>th</sup>. a considerable N<sup>o</sup>. of Waggon & Horses, & a large Quantity of salt, & other Stores—He destroyed what he c<sup>d</sup>. not bring off, & has conveyed his Pris<sup>rs</sup>., in safety, to the Ew<sup>d</sup>. of Pedee—Marion, by the last Acco<sup>ts</sup> from him, was at or near Dorchester—He is destroying the Enemy's stores, down the Country, & breaking up their Quarters, in different places—this may have some good Effect & convince his Lordship that whilst he is making new Conquests, he is losing the old—C: burnt a gr<sup>t</sup>. N<sup>o</sup>. of his Waggon, & had prepared for a most

<sup>9</sup> William Lee Davidson of North Carolina, Brigadier General January 9, 1779; killed at Cowan's Ford February 1, 1781, resisting the passage of Cornwallis' Army. It is maintained in North Carolina that it was not the rising of the Catawba but the skillful distribution of Davidson's forces which delayed the crossing of his Lordship (Schenk's *North Carolina*, p. 240).

<sup>10</sup> Fortunately the Battle of Guilford Court House in North Carolina, March 15, 1781, although a technical defeat of General Greene by Cornwallis, resulted in the latter's retreat and the return of General Greene to South Carolina with most favorable results. Rutledge's well founded confidence in General Greene, expressed here, remained to the end, and General Greene reciprocated it, expressing the highest opinion of him.

rapid March, but, a heavy Rain swelled the River, & checked his Progress—Ab<sup>t</sup>. 12 days ago, three or 400 British Troops took possession of Wilmington—6 of the Town's People left it, the rest rec<sup>d</sup>. the Enemy wth. 3 Huzzas—I refer you to the Gen<sup>l</sup>'s dispatches to Congress, for further particulars—the express being anxious to proceed, I will not detain him longer, than to press my repeated recommendations, that you will exert yourselves with unremitting attempt<sup>s</sup>. to procure speedy, & effectual aid for the Compleat Recovery of the Southern States, I am wth. great Esteem Gent. yr. most obed<sup>t</sup>. Ser<sup>t</sup>. J: Rutledge  
The Deleg. of S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina.

Camp on Haw River

March 8. 1781

Gent.—

Since my last to you from Hillsbor<sup>o</sup>. I have rec<sup>d</sup>. several of your favours, but will say nothing, on the subject of 'em, at present, as I purpose to set off, the day after To Morrow,<sup>11</sup> for Philad<sup>a</sup>. having made the necessary military Arrangem<sup>ts</sup>. for S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, not seeing the prospect of getting into that Country, being unable in the present Circumstances of affairs to render any service to it, by staying here, & the Gen<sup>l</sup>. thinking I may, perhaps by going Northwardly, I have determined to comply w<sup>th</sup>. his Wishes—& shall be happy if I can effect them—But, my Journey will be very tedious, for I must supply myself, with some Horses on the Road, (my own being worn down) & I shall call on the Governors of N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina, Virginia, & Maryland, in my way, to represent the Situation of Matters, w<sup>ch</sup>. I believe is very differ<sup>t</sup>. from what People think 'em—However, I am persuaded, that if Congress & France are disposed to extricate the Southern States, from their present distress, they soon may—I hope to find such a disposition—our Army recrossed the Dan this day Fortnight, & have been sv<sup>l</sup>. days, & now aré, within twelve Miles of Cornwallis's, but we

<sup>11</sup> This was the second visit of the Governor to the North. He was there after the fall of Charleston and the destruction of Buford's force on May 29, 1780. He returned and was in North Carolina certainly just after the defeat of Gates. The letter shows that the second visit of the Governor to Philadelphia was in consequence of the wish of General Greene, although the letter quoted by General McCrady (Vol. 1780-83, p. 139) from the Governor to Sumter does not mention this as one of the reasons for his visit.



shall move presently—Nothing, of any Consequence, has happen'd between the two Armies—

I am with great Esteem

Gent. yr. most obed<sup>t</sup>. Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

P.S.

I hope the Pennsylvania Line are far avanced, on their March to join the Southern Army.

High Hills of Santee

August 6. 1781

Gent.—

This will be delivered by Col<sup>o</sup>. Thomson<sup>12</sup> to whom I refer you, for a full Acc<sup>t</sup>.—of matters this Way<sup>13</sup>—I have issued Commissions of the Peace, & qualified some Magistrates, for each district—I have also circulated a Proclamation ag<sup>st</sup>. plundering, which has prevailed to a great-degree & I am in hopes We shall put an immediate Stop to it—I wd. have issued special Commissions of Oyer & Terminer, to hold Courts in the several Districts, but, for want of the Judges & Attorney Gen<sup>l</sup>., Business could not be conducted, as well as I wd. wish to have it—I have wrote by this opportunity requesting 'em to come on, immediately, & shall postpone issuing the Commissions, untill their Arrival, unless they make a longer Stay than I hope they will, in which case I must make Temporary Appointments to these offices, but, this, I hope they will render unnecessary, by coming soon—I think the Circumstances of the State admit of electing a Legislature, but, as it wd. be ungenerous to exclude our worthy Friends lately Prisoners in St. Augus<sup>e</sup>. & C: Town, from a Share in the Legis-

<sup>12</sup> Col. William Thomson (probably) who commanded at the east end of Sullivan's Island during the attack on Fort Moultrie; Colonel of the 3rd Regiment Continental Establishment, and after his resignation Colonel of State Militia (This *Magazine*, Vol. 3, page 102).

<sup>13</sup> Governor Rutledge had left Greene's Army in March, 1781, on his second trip to Philadelphia and set out on his return to South Carolina June 28, 1781. After an illness in July he arrived at Greene's headquarters shortly before the date of this letter. During his absence the Battle of Guilford Court House had been fought, the Battle of Hobkirk Hill with Rawdon April 25, 1781, and no enemy's posts remained North of Orangeburg. The time had arrived to restore civil government and the Governor was actively entering upon this work.

lature, (w<sup>ch</sup> might probably be the Case if one was immediately called,) & injurious to the publick, to deprive it of their Abilities & Services,<sup>14</sup> I have determined to postpone issuing Writs of election, for awhile, & untill they, or most of 'em, arrive—However, several Laws are absolutely necessary, & the having the Legislative, as well as the Executive & Judicial, Authority operating, in its full & proper extent, throughout the State, w<sup>d</sup>. have a great Effect, on our Affairs particularly abroad—I therefore wish most anxiously, to have an Assembly elected, & sitting, as soon as possible—You will be pleased to press the Gentlemen of the Council, & such other Gent., with you, as were members of the last Assembly, or are of weight & Influence in the Country, to come hither, with the utmost Expedition—I imagine the Gent: of the Council have already set out, & therefore I do not write to them—However you will communicate this Matter to 'em, if still with you, & to such other Gent. as are at, or near Philadelphia—Pray have 'em accomodated, with what may be necessary for bringing 'em on—any Expense, on that Score, shall be speedily reimbursed, by Means of Indigo which I hope to be able to send soon to Philadelphia—We are in very great Want of Arms—I request therefore that you will not fail to procure, & send on, (if they are not already sent,) the Arms and other Articles ab<sup>t</sup>. w<sup>ch</sup>. I wrote to you by Phil: Will, the day I left Philad<sup>a</sup>.—& pray forward the Cloathing w<sup>ch</sup>. Gillon may bring, as soon as possible, & inform me, what other Articles his Cargo consists of—I request to hear from you, by every opportunity, & to receive the earliest Intelligence, of all material occurrences, particularly European—

I am with great Regard

Gent. yr. most obed<sup>t</sup>. Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

P. S. be pleased to send me 4 or 5 Setts of the Articles of Confederation, Treaties w<sup>th</sup>. France, Constitutions etc, w<sup>ch</sup> are bound up together in a Volume.

The Delegates of So. Carolina

Congaree, Mrs. Mottes, Septem<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>. 1781

Gentlemen—

I request that you will send as soon as posible, either by Express

<sup>14</sup> The aid of these patriotic citizens was certainly made use of when the Legislature finally assembled at Jacksonboro in January, 1782.

to the Marquis de la Fayette, with a request that he would forward them to me, with the utmost Expedition, or, by Express directly to me, all the Resolutions of Congress which it may be necessary to lay before the Legislature—probably they may not arrive by the Time one may be convened, but, they may come before it adjourns—at any rate: However, send them as quickly as you can—I dont recollect any which will be wanted, except the Resolve recommending the States to empower Congress to lay a Duty of five pr. Cent on all Imports, but there may be others which require the Legislature's deliberation—you will send all such—also the Act of Assembly passed by Pennsylvania in consequence of the Recommendation of Congress about the five p Cent Duty—Be pleased to send, likewise, all the News Papers from the time I left Philadelphia (28<sup>th</sup> June) to the time of the Express coming away, & continue to forward the papers, regularly, by every opportunity—During my late Illness, all those which you sent, to the 28th July, were carried away by Visitors—I know not by whom,—We must look to the Pennsylvania Gazettes, as the Fountain of Intelligence and the Ground Work of those which We shall, I hope, soon put forth—Walsh is gone Northwardly, but I have heard of an other Printer at George Town, to whom I have sent—If we can get him, the Press shall be put to work immediately, Col. Motte will have our Military News from Mr. Dart—

I am Gent. yr. most obed<sup>t</sup>. Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

The Delegates of S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina.

Mrs. Motte's Congaree Sep. 9. 1781

Gent.—

As reports will, probably, give you before, or about, the Time, this may get to Hand, a confused, &, perhaps, a false, Account of the Battle which was fought, yesterday, at Eutaw, between Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene, & the British Army, under Col<sup>o</sup> Stuart, to prevent an undue Impression from these reports, &, as, without Doubt, Congress will be desirous to have the best, & Earliest Intelligence of this Glorious Victory, I think proper to give you what Information We have of it, but, you'll be pleased to observe, that I do so, merely, for the Satisfaction of Congress, yourselves, & our Friends,

& therefore you will take Care that it be not printed, or published—this I must insist on, because, you will shortly receive an authentick official Acc<sup>t</sup> of the Affair.

No. 1 is a Copy of the Generals Letter which I rec<sup>d</sup> this Afternoon: Col<sup>o</sup> Otho Williams, in a Letter dated at Burdells, this day at Noon, says, “Lee’s, Marion’s, & Maham’s, Horse are, manouvering about the Enemy, who, have drawn into their Post, at Eutaw, a strong Picket, which had been advanced a Mile from it” The action began Early yesterday Morn<sup>g</sup> & lasted about 2 Hours & a half—the Militia, under Marion, & Pickens fired 17 Rounds p Man.

No. 2 is such a list as We have obtained of the killed & Wounded, but, I believe there are some Names to be added to it—I don’t hear of the Enemy’s having taken any other Prisoner than Col<sup>o</sup> Washington—whose Corps charged, thrice, thro’ their Infantry, whilst unbroken—all Washingtons officers were wounded, except Cap<sup>t</sup> Parsons—all our wounded are brought off—260 of the Pris<sup>ns</sup> have just passed this Way, & are sent over McCords Ferry—the rest are so badly Wounded, that they must come on, slowly—The force was pretty nearly equal, on both sides—If any Superiority the Enemy had it—A British Officer, Prisoner, tells me, they had 2000—all Regulars—a considerable part of ours were Militia—ab<sup>t</sup> 180 of them No. Carolinians, under Col<sup>o</sup> Malmady,<sup>15</sup> 360 under Marion, 280 under Pickens, & ab<sup>t</sup> 200 State Troops (in the Action) under Col<sup>o</sup> Henderson,<sup>16</sup> who commanded them in the Illness & Absence of Gen<sup>l</sup> Sumpter—our Men, it is true have suffer’d, amazingly, but that must have been expected in such a Conflict, However, they are in the highest Spirits, & ready for another Action—I am in hopes the Gen<sup>l</sup> will be able, if he can draw the Enemy out of their strong Hold (the large Brick House at Eutaw w<sup>ch</sup> they certainly can’t occupy long) to follow up, & improve this Victory, & give the finishing Stroke to their possessing

<sup>15</sup> Col. Francis Malmady (Marquis de), a French officer of the Continental Army commanding for the time North Carolina Militia.

<sup>16</sup> Col. William Henderson, a gallant and capable officer; Major of the Rifle Regiment captured at the surrender of Charleston; exchanged at the time of the general exchange of prisoners in August, 1781 and afterwards in command of Sumter’s Brigade of state troops during the latter’s illness; afterwards appointed Brigadier General.



the Country, by destroying the remains of their Army, at Eutaw, who must be exceedingly dispirited—at any rate, however, if they sh<sup>d</sup> be so fortunate as to get off, by a rapid Moon Light March they must commit their numerous wounded, to his Mercy—you will hear from the General, as soon as he has closed the Scene with Mr. Stuart—in the mean Time, this may serve the purpose above ment<sup>d</sup>—I am Gent

yr: very hble Ser<sup>t</sup>

J: Rutledge

P.S.

Mond. Mornng 8 o'Clock—I've just seen a Man who left the ground on which the Battle was fought, at 3 P.M., Yesterday—He says the Enemy's dead & wounded were then on the Field & that our Horse were close to it—I don't know how far, however, this may be Fact—

The Delegates of S<sup>o</sup> Carolina in Congress

Dear Sir—

We have had a most Obstinate and Bloody action—Victory was ours—We drove the Enemy, more than four Miles—We took between three and four hundred prisoners, and had it not been, for the large Brick-Building at the Eutaw Spring, and the peculiar kind of Brush that surrounds it, we should have taken the whole Army prisoners—Nothing could exceed the Bravery of the Maryland & Virginia Troops—the North Carolinians behaved as well as could be expected from Young Soldiers. The Militia under Marion, Pickens, & Malmedy, did honor to this class of Soldiers—Washington, Lee, & Henderson with the State Troops exhibited instances of Heroism—Our loss is considerable, but, the Enemy's is great, not less than five or six hundred, killed and Wounded—The want of Cartridges and the strength of the Enemy's position prevented me from attempting to push our advantage farther—We are now sending off our wounded, and taking Measures to oblige the Enemy to leave their position, or surrender in it—Washington had his horse killed, under him, and, being among the Enemy, was taken prisoner—

most respectfully Yours,

N: Greene

My peculiar Situation, and the manner in which I write, will Apologize for not giving you a more particular Acco<sup>t</sup>

Burdell's House,

6 Miles from Eutaw

Sept<sup>r</sup> 9, 1781

His Excelency Governor Rutledge at Mrs. Mottes.

*A List of the Killed and Wounded, in the Action of the 8<sup>th</sup> inst. at Eutaw Spring, viz.<sup>t</sup>*

Maryland Line Reg <sup>t</sup> .		State Troops of So. Carolina	
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Edely	Missing	Major Rutherford	Killed
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Dobson	Killed	Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Polk	ditto
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Duvall	ditto		
		(Leg Broke)	
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Gould	ditto	Lieut. Col. Henderson	wounded
(Slight) Col <sup>o</sup> . Howard	wounded	Capt. Moore	do
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Hugo	ditto	Martin	do
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Ewing	ditto	Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Losk	do
		(Slight)	
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Woolford	ditto	General Pickens	do
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Linn	ditto		
(Arm Broke) Brigade Major Gibson		ditto	
(Mortally) Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Capon, of Artillery,		do	
Virginia Line		Our loss in killed & Wounded	
		(of Privates,) Continental &	
		Militia) does not (it's said)	
Col <sup>o</sup> . Campbell		Killed	
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Morgan		ditto	
		exceed three hundred—we have	
		no Returns of the killed &	
		Wounded Officers, of the N Caro	
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . McGuire of Art <sup>y</sup> .		ditto	
		Line—neither of the N <sup>o</sup> . & S <sup>o</sup> .	
		Caro: Militia Officers except Viz.	
Cap <sup>t</sup> . Oldham		Wounded	
(slight) Brigade Major Edmonds, do		Col <sup>o</sup> . Hugh Horry	
		Wounded	
		Cap <sup>t</sup> . Boone	
		ditto	
do Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Phynn, Artillery		do	
do Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Drew		do do	
		Cavalry	
		1 <sup>st</sup> . or Col <sup>o</sup> . White's Reg <sup>t</sup> .	
(Bad) Cap <sup>t</sup> . Watts		Wounded	
		3 <sup>d</sup> . or Baylors Reg <sup>t</sup> .	
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Col <sup>o</sup> . Washington (slightly wounded & Prisoner)			
(Slight) Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Ambrose Gordon (wounded)			
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . James Simons, (do in two places)			
(slight) Lieu <sup>t</sup> . King		do	
(Mortal) Cornet Stuart		do	



## MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA WEEKLY GAZETTE

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

*(Continued from April)*

Wednesday evening, on the 5th instant Hext M'Call, Esq.; was married to the amiable and accomplished Miss Betsey Pickering, daughter of the deceased Joseph Pickering, Esq. Friday, October 24, 1783.

Saturday last died, after an illness of two days, Miss Betsy Hort, only daughter of Mr. William Hort, Merchant, of this City. (Friday, Oct. 24, 1783)

This morning died Mrs. Elizabeth Gourley, wife of Mr. John Gourley, Shoemaker. (Friday, October 24, 1783.)

Married.] Last Thursday Evening, Mr. William Doughty, merchant, of this city, to Mrs. Susanna Broughton, widow of the deceased Mr. Thomas Broughton, Jun.—The same evening, Mr. Charles Brown, of Georgetown, to Miss Susanna Tennent, daughter of the Rev. Mr. William Tennent, deceased, late pastor of the Independent Church in this town.—At Georgetown, on Thursday the 23d instant, Mr. Joseph Wragg, of that place, to Miss Nelly Mouzon, daughter of Mr. Peter Mouzon, of St. Thomas' Parish. (Friday, October, 31, 1783.)

Died.] In an advanced age, Mrs. Helen Campbell, widow of the deceased Mr. MacCartan Campbell.—After a lingering indisposition, which she bore with patience and resignation, Mrs. Mary Darling, of this town.—Mr. Thomas Hall, Carpenter. (Friday, October 31, 1783.)

Married.] Thursday Se'nnight, in Christ Church Parish, Mr. John Ash, of North Carolina, to Mrs. Elizabeth Legare, widow of the deceased Mr. Nathan Legare.—At Edisto the same evening, Mr. James Laroche, of Wadmelaw, to Miss Nancy Jenkins, daughter of the deceased Mr. Richard Jenkins, of Edisto Island. (Friday, November, 7, 1783.)



Died.] In this city, Mrs. Mary Toomer, wife of Joshua Toomer, Esq; of Christ Church Parish.—Dr. Richard Bolton, of Strawberry. (Friday, November 7, 1783.)

Married.] Last Tuesday evening Mr. John Mayrant, to Miss Isabella Norville.—Yesterday evening, Joseph Bee, Esq; to the amiable Miss Susanna Duboise, widow of the deceased Mr. David Duboise and daughter of Mr. Richard Muncreef. (Friday, November 14, 1783.)

Died.] In this City, Mrs. Amelia Fitzsimmons, consort of Mr. Andrew Fitzsimmons, Merchant.—In an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Radcliff.—At James Island, Mrs. Mary Gibbs, wife of Mr. Benjamin Gibbs, of that place. (Friday, Nov. 14, 1783.)

Married.] Last Wednesday evening, John Bee Holmes, Esq; Attorney at law, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards.—also Mr. Philip Gadsden (son of the Hon. Christopher Gadsden, Esq;) to Miss Catherine Edwards, both daughters of John Edwards, Esq; Deceased of this City. (Friday, 21, 1783.)

Died.] Mrs. Martha Bowman, wife of Mr. John Bowman (Friday, Nov. 21, 1783)

Died.] Mrs. Hester Nelson, wife of James Nelson, Esquire, one of the Wardens of this City.—After a few days illness, Mr. Isaac Da Costa, Sen. a respectable citizen and an honest man.—John Seabrook, Sen. Esq; aged 56, who left Edisto-Island on his way to this City, in perfect health, but in a few hours afterwards was seized with an apoplexy, and was carried back a corpse; his loss is lamented by his numerous relations, and will ever be held in memory as a tender husband, an affectionate parent and truly honest man. (Friday, November 28, 1783.)

Yesterday Se'nnight Mr. Gracia Rivers, of St. Andrew's Parish, was married to Miss Polly Broughton, daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Broughton.

Last evening Philip Prioleau, Esq; Clerk of the Hon. Privy Council, was married to Miss Alice Edith Homeyard, of this City, a young lady endowed with every accomplishment necessary to render the marriage state happy. (Friday, December 5, 1783.)

Died.] In this City, last Monday morning after a few days illness, James Marshall, Esq; lately arrived from the West-Indies.—Yesterday in Christ Church Parish, in an advanced age, George Paddon Bond, Esq.—At John's Island, Mrs Sarah Sandiford,

widow of the deceased Mr. William Sandiford.—In St. John's Parish, Mrs. Mary Monck, widow of the deceased Thomas Monck, Esq;—a Lady of exemplary piety. (Friday, Dec. 5, 1783.)

Last evening was married at John's Island, Major William Leigh Pierce, late Aid de Camp to the Hon. Major General Green, to Miss Charlotte Fenwicke, daughter of the Hon. Edward Fenwicke, Esq; deceased. (Friday, December 12, 1783.)

Yesterday died, very suddenly, Major Edmond Hyrne, of this City; a gentleman distinguished for his intrepidity and knowledge of discipline as an officer, and for his animated exertions in defence of the liberties of his country as a citizen.—We sincerely condole with the public on the untimely death of so valuable a member of the community, and are Sorry our limits prevent us from paying a more adequate tribute to his memory. (Friday, December 12, 1783.)

Married.] Sunday evening, Mr. Sebastian Spencer to Mrs. Elizabeth Spidel.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Thomas Russell, to Miss Mary Starnes; and in the evening, Mr. George Smith, jun. to Miss Elizabeth P. Smith, youngest daughter of Mr. Josiah Smith, Merchant. (Friday, December 19, 1783.)

Married.] Mr. Francis Wilkinson, of St. Paul's Parish, to Miss Susanna Wilkinson, daughter of Col. Morton Wilkinson.—Mr. John Griggs of St. Bartholomew's Parish, to Miss Sarah Webb.—Mr. Arthur Simons, of St. Mark's Parish, to Miss Elizabeth Axson.—Mr. Thomas Axson, to Miss Esther Fogartie. (Friday December 26, 1783.)

Died.] Last Sunday evening, in the bloom of life, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with patience and resignation, Mrs. Henrietta—Isabella Dart, widow of the deceased John Dart, Esq; attorney at law, and daughter of Humphrey Sommers, Esq.—Monday, Mr. Rivers Stanyarne, Son of Mr. William Stanyarne, of John's Island.—Tuesday, Mrs. Mary Wall, widow of the deceased Capt. John Wall.—Wednesday, Mr. Stephen Mazyck, Senior. (Friday, December 26, 1783.)

Married.] Mr. Daniel Doyley, of St. Bartholomew's Parish, to Miss Ann Rebecca Webb.—Mr. Ezekial Mills, of Virginia, to Mrs. Mary Addison, widow of Mr. John Addison, of St. Thomas's parish.—Mr. Robert Gibson, jun. Sadler, to Mrs. Jane Callaghan, widow of the deceased Mr. John Callaghan. (Friday, January 2, 1784.)

Died.] Last Tuesday in the 29th year of her age, after a few hours' illness, Mrs. Mary Vinyard, wife of Mr. John Vinyard, of this city:—Her death is much lamented, being a loving wife and a tender parent.—In North Carolina, Capt. George Darby. (Friday Jan. 2, 1784.)

Married.] At the Horse-Shoe, John Julius Pringle, Esq; Attorney at Law, of this City, to Miss Susanna Reid, youngest daughter of the deceased Dr. James Reid.—Last evening, in this City, Mr. James Simons, merchant, to Miss Sarah Dewar, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. Charles Dewar, merchant. (Friday January 9, 1784.)

Married.] In this City, Mr. Joachim Gotfried Schutt, Merchant, to Miss Mary Dorethea Kelly.—Mr. Richard Shaw to Miss Mary Peak.—Mr. Peter Smith, to Miss Mary Craine. (Friday, January 16, 1784.)

Died.] In North Carolina, Thomas Burke, Esq; late Governor of that State.—In St. Stephen's Parish, Mrs. Mary Mayham, wife of Col. Hezekiah Mayham.—In Prince William's Parish, William Stoutenburgh, Esq.—In this City, Mr. Robert Way. (Friday, Jan. 16, 1784.)

Married.] Mr. John Grimbball, of Edisto, to Mrs. Ann Adams, widow of the deceased Mr. John Adams.—Mr. John Jenkins, of St. Helena, to Miss Martha Seabrook, daughter of Mr. Richard Seabrook.—Mr. Benjamin Jenkins, of Wadmelaw Island, to Miss Hannah Fripp, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Fripp. (Friday January 23, 1784.)

Married.] Brigadier-General Mordecai Guest, of the State of Maryland, to Mrs. Mary Cattell, widow of the deceased Benjamin Cattell, Esq.—William Fraser, Esq; Attorney at Law, of this City, to Miss Sophia Miles, of St. Bartholomew's Parish.—Mr. William Clancey Saddler, to Mrs. Joanna Donovan of St. Bartholomew's Parish.—Mr. Thomas Scott, to Mrs. Francis White.—Mr. Henry Bennett, of Christ Church Parish to Mrs. Martha Whilden.—Mr. Peter Holmes, of St. Andrew's Parish, to Miss Francis Croskeys.

The marriage of Mr. Russell, to Miss Sally Calder of Edisto, as mentioned in Mr. Miller's paper of Saturday last is premature. (Friday January 30, 1784.)

Died.] Near Purrysburgh, Dr. John B. Bourquin, aged 93

years. He served nine years as a surgeon in the Duke of Marlborough's army, and settled at Purrysburgh in this State in 1732.—at Ponpon, Dr. Kennedy. (Friday, Jan. 30, 1784.)

Died.] In this City, on Sunday last, William Taggart, Esq; formerly an Attorney at Law.—On Monday evening, in the 62d year of her age, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with Christian patience and resignation, Mrs. Joanna Reilly, widow of the deceased Mr. Charles Reilly, of this city.—The same day, Mr. James Mansfield, Printer.—On Wednesday, after a lingering indisposition, John Berwick, Esq; a member of the general assembly of Christ Church Parish, and one of the Commissioners of confiscated Estates; much regretted by his friends and acquaintance. (Friday, February 6, 1784.)

Married.] John Waites, Esq; of Georgetown, to Miss Nancy Mayham, daughter of Lieut. Col. Hezekiah Mayham.—Mr. Charles Glover, to Miss Nancy Coachman, daughter of the deceased Benjamin Coachman, Esq,—Mr. Charles Dezel, to Miss Polly Muckinfuss, daughter of the deceased Mr. Michael Muckinfuss. (Friday, February 13, 1784.)

Died.] On Tuesday last, Mr. Peter Valton, for many years Organist of St. Philip's Church in this City.—Last week, in St. Thomas's Parish, of the sore-throat, a son and daughter of John Moore, Esq; of that Parish. (Friday, Feb. 13, 1784.)

Marriages.] Mr. William Bellinger, of St. Bartholomew's parish, to Miss Elizabeth Pinkney, daughter of William Pinckney Esq; deceased.—Mr. Samuel Bonsall, of this City, to Miss Ann Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, Esq; of Goose Creek, deceased.—Mr. John Geyer, Merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Bampfield, only daughter of the deceased Mr. William Bampfield.—At James Island, Mr. Elijah Rivers, to Miss Susannah Stone, daughter of the deceased Mr. Benjamin Stone.—At Long-Bluff, Morgan Brown, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Little, daughter of the late William Little, Esq.—Mr. Thomas Wade, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Leek, daughter of the late William Leek, Esq.—Lieut. Enoch Evans, to Mrs. Ann Edwards, widow of the deceased Mr. Joshua Edwards. (Friday, February 20, 1784.)

Deaths.] At Long-Bluff, Mr. Thomas Evans, Sen. father of the above Mr. Enoch Evans.—In St. Thomas's Parish, much regretted by all who knew him, Capt. William Bennett.—Mr.



Anthony Addison, Son of the deceased Mr. Thomas Addison.—In this City, Mr. Bellamy Crawford. (Friday, February 20, 1784.)

Married.] Last evening, in this City, Mr. Stephen Lee, Watchmaker to Mrs. Dorthea Allison, widow of the Rev. Mr. Hugh Allison, of James Island, deceased. Mr. John Miller, (son of the deceased Stephen Miller, Esq; of St. Thomas's Parish) to Miss Charlotte Gibbons, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Gibbons, of the State of Georgia.—Mr. Thomas Surtill, to Mrs. Martha Stukes, widow of the deceased Mr. William Stukes.—A few days ago at Dorchester, Mr. Peter Porcher, jun. of St. James, Santee, to Miss Betsey Branford, daughter of the deceased Mr. Barnaby Brandford of St. George's Parish.—In St. Stephen's Parish, Mr. Samuel Dubose, to Miss Betsey Sinkler.—In St. Bartholomew's Parish, Mr. Isaac Youngblood, to Miss Susanna Ferguson. (Friday, February 27, 1784.)

Died.] At Savannah, in Georgia, after a short illness, Mr. John Owens, Merchant, of that place. (Friday, Feb. 27, 1784.)

Died.] On Sunday last, after a short illness, Mr. George Duncan, many years a Wine Merchant in this City. (Wednesday, March 3, 1784)

*(To be continued.)*

# ORDER BOOK OF JOHN FAUCHERAUD GRIMKÉ

(August 1778 to May 1780)

(Continued from April number)

Head Quarters—Charles Town

March 1<sup>st</sup>. 1780.

Parole. Paris C. S. Dunkirk. Dillon,  
F. O. for tomorrow—Col<sup>o</sup>. Malmedy.  
B. M. Major Andrews.

The strictest Search having been made yesterday by the Commissioners, Surgeons & other Officers of the Army, the Gen<sup>l</sup>. is happy to inform the garrison that the Small pox is no where in Charlestown.

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lyttle & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Campbell are appointed members of the Court Martial now sitting.

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Langford & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Buchanan late of the 6<sup>th</sup>. are ordered to join the 2<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. of S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina.

E. O. Major Haversham is requested to act as Judge Advocate. The members of the Court will meet at the President's Quarters at 3 oclock this afternoon & proceed immediately to Business.

All the Troops off Duty will turn out on fatigue to morrow Morning at 8 oclock, then will parade at the Horn Work where they will receive orders.

The Q. M. G. will order 2 Axes, 200 Hatchets & Rope for making Fascines to be ready at the same time & place—all the waggons in Town will parade there also at 8 oclock in the morning. The Q. M. G. will send Boats to receive the Facines at the Ship yard.  
2<sup>d</sup>. Parole. C. S. France. Freedom

F. O. for tomorrow Col<sup>o</sup>. Heth.  
B. M. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Sharpe.

Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>o</sup>. Wallace. 4 Cap<sup>ts</sup>. 4 Sub<sup>s</sup>. 8 Sej<sup>ts</sup>. 8 Corp<sup>ls</sup>. & 150 men for command tomorrow, they will parade at Troop beating with one Days Provisions cooked.

Col<sup>o</sup>. Beekman will Order a Detachment to relieve the one at

Ashley Ferry at the same time. The Commissary will order a waggon with seven days provisions for 190 men to march with the above command.

For two days guard to be paraded at guard mounting tomorrow with two days provisions cooked. 1 Cap<sup>t</sup>. 2 Sub<sup>t</sup>. 3 Serj<sup>ts</sup>. 3 Corp<sup>ls</sup>. & 50 privates.

B. O. One Sub: 1 Non Com<sup>d</sup>. & 6 Matrosses from the Cont<sup>l</sup>. Artillery are to parade to morrow Morn<sup>g</sup>. at Troop beating with one Days Provisions ready cooked. They are to march with Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>o</sup>. Wallace's Command to relieve the Cha<sup>s</sup>. Town Artillery at Ashley Ferry.

3<sup>d</sup> Parole. P. S. Clarke. Hogg.

F. O. for tomorrow Col<sup>o</sup>. Shepheard.

B. M. Capt. Talliaferro.

The fatigue to parade tomorrow as to Day.

The Gen<sup>l</sup>. forbids any Cannon being discharged either from the Batteries or Ships in the harbour without previous notice being given at Head Quarters except in Case of the approach of the Enemy.

The waggons to parade tomorrow as to day.

E. G. O. Major Parker having been appointed Town Major all passes signed by him are to be obeyed.

The Officers commanding guards at the inlets of the Town are examine every white person who comes within the Lines & if they appear not to belong to the Garrison they will take down their names & place of Abode which will be reported by the Officer to the Town Major every morning immediately after the guard shall be relieved.

B. O. Major Darrell will furnish Cap<sup>t</sup>. Stiles with 70 Rounds of Cartridges filled for 12 P<sup>drs</sup>.

Col<sup>o</sup>. Grimke will order the Brass 2 p<sup>drs</sup>. with Carriages Limbers Horse Geers for 2 Horses to each Gun 4 Sponges & rammers 2 Ladles 2 Wadhooks & 2 Setts of Dragg Ropes 600 Rounds of fixed Case shot, Tubes & Portfiers, to be delivered to Col<sup>o</sup>. Heriot.

The guard at Gibbes's Battery having charge of the Boats at that place, they are to oblige all Boats passing to come to & suffer none to pass without a Permit.

B. O. A Court Martial to set this morning in Camp for the

Tryal of such prisoners as may be brought them. President Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Wickly, members Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Liston & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Grayson.

4<sup>th</sup> Parole. C. S. Athens Sparta.

F. O. for tomorrow. Col<sup>o</sup> de Bretagne.

B. M. Major Simmons.

The Gen<sup>l</sup>. desires once more that the Cha<sup>s</sup>. Town Militia would reside in Barracks and being confident that the Example of the Officers would have more Effect than the most pointed Orders without it, he expects they will be the first to put this in execution.

Col<sup>o</sup>. Simons will reduce the main guard to 1. Cap<sup>t</sup>. 1. Su<sup>b</sup>. 1. Serj<sup>t</sup>. 1 Corp<sup>l</sup>. & 30 privates. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hogan will order the Subaltan's Guard at the exchange to be relieved this even<sup>g</sup>. at Retreat beating; it will consist of 1 Su<sup>b</sup> 1 Serg<sup>t</sup>. 2 Corp<sup>ls</sup>. & 24 privates & extend a Corp<sup>l</sup>. & 6 to the Flood Gate.

Col<sup>o</sup>. Simons will order 1 Cap<sup>t</sup>. 2 Sub<sup>t</sup>. 2 Serj<sup>t</sup>. & 50 R & f to be lodged in the Stave House ready to turn out & in case of alarm of Fire they will be led to the place & render every assistance in their power to extinguish it—they will also keep patroles out during the night who will take up suspected persons & conduct them to the Officer to be examined. All the other Troops whether Cont<sup>l</sup>. or Militia will in Case of fire repair with the utmost alertness to this respective parades from whence the Com<sup>g</sup>. Officers will conduct them to their alarm post where they are to remain till they receive orders.

B. O. Command<sup>g</sup>. Officers of Forts & Guards on the Water Side are to call every morning at 6 oclock on Colonel Beekman for the Signal of the Day.

R. O. Officer of the day tomorrow—Cap<sup>t</sup>. Mitchell.

5<sup>th</sup> Parole C. S.

F. O. for tomorrow. Col<sup>o</sup>. Lytte

B. M. Major Andrews

Eighty men from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Lillington's Brigade properly officered are to parade at the Qua<sup>r</sup>. Master Gen<sup>ls</sup>. Store on the wharf at 2 oclock this afternoon for the fatigue they will receive their orders from the Q. M. G.

B. O. Major Darrell will direct that his Corps be made as perfect as possible in the manual exercise & guard duty & that his Adj<sup>t</sup>. attend the Brigade Major for orders.



Col<sup>o</sup>. Grimke will order two 18 p<sup>d</sup>rs. & ammunition to Harleston's Battery where the Cont<sup>l</sup>. Artillery are posted.

The 26 p<sup>d</sup>rs. on the S<sup>o</sup> End of the Bay & one 18 p<sup>d</sup>rs from Major Darrell's to be mounted at Granville's Battery. One 18 p<sup>d</sup>r. to be added to the guns mounted at the Exchange Battery. The Ordnance at Cravens & the above Batteries to be supplied with 50 Rounds of gun immediately. Major Darrell will have the ammunition furnished & delivered in charge of the Officers commanding the guards at the different posts.

The Six & four p<sup>d</sup>rs. on the wharves & about Chastown to be taken on the Flanks of the several Forts & Grape & Case shot furnished for them. One Sub: 1 Serj<sup>t</sup>. & 24 Rank & File from Major Darrell's Corps to take Charge of the Guns on Granville's Battery.

6<sup>th</sup> Parole. C. S.

F. O. for tomorrow Col<sup>o</sup>. Hampton

B. M. Capt Craddock.

The Discharge of 6 Cannon from Broughton's Battery in Divisions of 2 at a time with intervals of half a minute will be the Signal of alarm from the S<sup>o</sup>. part of the Town & the discharges of 3 Cannon from the Horn Work at equal Intervals of 2 minutes will be the Signal of Alarm for the Lines. When either of these Signals shall be given, the Com<sup>d</sup>. officers of Brigades or Corps will form their Troops & lead them instantly to the Alarm Post appointed at the Lines or towards the Water as the Case may be & there wait for orders at the head of their respective Corps.

The 3<sup>d</sup>. N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina Batt<sup>n</sup>. will join Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hogan's Brigade. The two days Guard to be relieved tomorrow—The Relief to have 2 days Provisions cooked.

The Court Martial of which Major Lewis was president is dissolved.

The different Brigades & Corps are to have 50 Rounds of Cart-ridges per man, but as it would occasion great waste of ammunition to deliver it all out—the men are to be furnished with only 36 Rounds & the remainder lodged with the respective Quarter Masters.

A copy of the regulations for the orders & discipline of the Troops of the United States will be delivered to the Com<sup>d</sup>. Officer of the

Guard at Harleston's—The Post Guard, the Exchange Guard the Magazine Guard—Gadsden's wharf Guard—Granville's Bastion Guard & Gibbes's Wharf Guard—The Officers will be careful that the whole Service of the Guards be performed agreeable to the Directions therein contained—they will also respectively deliver the Books to the relieving Officer who in default of this will mention it in his report that the Officer of the Old Guard may be made accountable.

A Gen<sup>l</sup>. Court Martial for the Tryal of all prisoners to sit tomorrow morn<sup>g</sup>. at 9 oclock L<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>o</sup>. Laurens president—Cap<sup>t</sup>. Caleron, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Steadman—Cap<sup>t</sup>. Cowen, Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Campbell of the Georgia Art<sup>y</sup>., Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Campbell of the N<sup>o</sup>. Carolina Line, one Officer from the Artillery 2 Cap<sup>ts</sup>. or Sub<sup>s</sup>. from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hogan's Brigade, 1 Cap<sup>t</sup>. & 1 Sub: from Col<sup>o</sup>. Parker's Brigade—Judge Advocat Major Habersham. One orderly Serj<sup>t</sup>. from Col<sup>o</sup>. Parker's Brigade & one from the Art<sup>y</sup>. to attend the Court which will sit at the presidents Quarters—All evidence to attend.

The Guard at Granvill's Bastion is to be reinforced with 5 privates from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Lellington's Brigade & one from Col<sup>o</sup>. Heth's—That at the Exchange to be reinforced with 3 privates from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hogan's Brigade & 3 from Col<sup>o</sup>.—— Brigade—The Q. M. G. will direct where the additional Sentries are to be placed the same to be added to the Detail for tomorrow.

7<sup>th</sup> Parole C. S.

F. O. for tomorrow—L<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>o</sup>. Mebane.

B. M.

As the privates of the 5<sup>th</sup>. S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina Reg<sup>t</sup>. have been transferred to the 2<sup>d</sup>.—Lieut. Evans & Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Frierson late of the 5<sup>th</sup>. are appointed Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. in the 2<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. & L<sup>t</sup>. Buchanan & L<sup>t</sup>. Langford late of the 6<sup>th</sup>. are appointed Lieu<sup>ts</sup>. in the 3<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>.

E. O. Half the Troops off Duty are to be on fatigue tomorrow Morn<sup>g</sup>. at 8 oclock—they will be paraded at Qua<sup>r</sup>. Ma<sup>r</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>'s. where they will receive Tools & Orders.

The whole Army is ordered to be at their Alarm post at the S<sup>o</sup>. End of the Town tomorrow Morn<sup>g</sup>. at five oclock.

*(To be continued.)*

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JOSEPH W. BARNWELL,

HENRY A. M. SMITH,

A. S. SALLEY, JR.

*EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE.*

MABEL L. WEBBER.

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N. B.—These Magazines, with the exception of No. 1 of Vol. I, are \$1.25 to any one other than a member of the South Carolina Historical Society. Members of the Society receive them free. The Membership fee is \$4.00 per annum (the fiscal year being from January to January), and members can buy back numbers or duplicates at \$1.00 each. In addition to receiving the Magazines, members are allowed a discount of 25 per cent. on all other publications of the Society, and have the free use of the Society's library.

Any member who has not received the last number will please notify the Secretary and Treasurer.

Miss Mabel L. Webber,

South Carolina Historical Society,

Charleston, S. C

# THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XVIII.

OCTOBER, 1917

No. 4

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## LETTERS OF JOHN RUTLEDGE

Annotated by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

*(Continued from the July Number)*

Mr. Dawsons, Wateree Sep. 18<sup>th</sup>. 1781

Gent:—

On the 13<sup>th</sup>. Inst. I rec<sup>d</sup>. you Letter, of the 4<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>, by Col. Scott—I am glad to hear that the loan (the repayment of which Congress guaranteed,) for the Benefit of the poor S<sup>o</sup>. Carolina Refugees,<sup>1</sup> was speedily obtained, & in Philad<sup>a</sup>.—But I think, it w<sup>d</sup> be well to recommend to many of them, to go to Fred<sup>k</sup>., or Hagars' Town, in Maryland—they may live there, at an 8<sup>th</sup>. of the Expense they do in Philad<sup>a</sup>.—House Rent, in particular, being very high in that City—However, I hope, from our Acco<sup>ts</sup>. of the French W. India Fleet, & 6000 Land Forces, being arrived, in Chesapeake We shall, soon, restore our friends, to their possessions in C. Town for, New York must fall, if our Allies will but remain long enough before it, (& they can<sup>t</sup>. have a more important

<sup>1</sup> Under an order published June 27<sup>th</sup>, 1781 by Col. Balfour commanding at Charleston, the families of absent Whigs were directed to "quit the town" by August 1st. They were assisted by the loan referred to in this letter (McCrary 1780-1783, page 375). They were said to number 670 men, women and children, and 71 servants. The loan was never subscribed or paid in full, but was of great assistance to the exiles.

Object)<sup>2</sup>—Our Capital must be the next, for their co-operation—In the mean time, however, it wd. be well to block up that Harbour,<sup>3</sup> & prevent any Navy from getting into or coming out of it—We will do our best to hinder the Garrison's getting Supplies from the Country—& surely, from such a considerable Fleet, a Number of Vessels, sufficient for that purpose, may be spared, with<sup>t</sup>. Injury to the Northern operations—you will not fail to use your best endeavours to effect this Measure—pray send the Great Seal to me by the first safe Conveyance—

By this Express, Congress will receive, from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Greene, an official Acco<sup>t</sup>. of Marions late Enterprise,<sup>4</sup> to the Southward, & of the Victory at Eutaw—It is therefore unnecessary for me to say any thing on these Points—I sent to Col<sup>o</sup>. Harden, for, &, a few days, ago rec<sup>d</sup>., Copies of the several Letters, & a Memd<sup>m</sup>. of the Messages, which passed between Col<sup>o</sup>. Hayne, during the Time of his Confine<sup>mt</sup>., & Lord Rawden & Balfour; The Col<sup>s</sup>. Son having bro<sup>t</sup>. them out—on rec<sup>t</sup>. of 'em, I drew up a State of the Case, w<sup>ch</sup>. I sent to Gen<sup>l</sup>. Greene, who will transmit it, by this Convey<sup>e</sup>, to Congress, together with Balfour's Answer to the Generals Letter, on that Subject—the Excn' of Hayne<sup>5</sup> had the Effect w<sup>ch</sup> the Enemy foresaw, & expected, from that unparalleled piece of Cruelty—&, indeed, a much greater Effect than you can conceive, for, a great many Protection Men, who had joined Harden, thereupon deserted him & again submitted themselves,

<sup>2</sup> See the letter of Governor Edward Rutledge to Washington just after his release from St. Augustine (this magazine, vol. 17, page 4), urging the employment of the French forces, after the fall of Cornwallis, in the recovery of Charles Town.

<sup>3</sup> The "blocking up" of Charleston harbor with hulks loaded with stone was tried during the Confederate War by the Federal Government, but without success.

<sup>4</sup> This referred to an expedition of Marion across the Santee to the aid of Col. Harden then in dire distress. It was effected with great skill and boldness. Major Fraser was ambuscaded near Parker's Ferry on the Edisto and forced to retreat until his reinforcements came up (McCrary, 1780-1783, page 439).

<sup>5</sup> The execution of Col. Isaac Hayne, under orders from Balfour and Lord Rawdon on August 4th, 1781, was a warning to the Whigs that any step however cruel would be taken to prevent the resumption of hostilities by those who had taken British protection. As a matter of fact, retaliation, though threatened by Greene, was never carried out.

to the British Government & Mercy, so that, when Marion went last, to the Southward, Harden had not 50 Men, in Arms, & had it not been, for Marions Appearance in that Quarter, & his Support & Countenance, at such a critical Period, Hardens Force w<sup>d</sup>. have been reduced much lower—Happily, his putting Fraser to flight, has given the Southward-Militia fresh Spirits—& Gen<sup>l</sup>. Greene's well timed Proclamation, & spirited Determination, in Consequence of Hayne's Death, has removed the Apprehensions of our Militia, (most of whom had taken Protection, especially those in the lower parts of the Country,) of suffering in like Manner, if taken Prisoners—This Measure, & the steps taken with our Militia, will, I hope, soon get a respectable Number into the Field—I have struck off the three Southw<sup>d</sup>. Reg<sup>ts</sup>. from Pickens' Brigade, intending to throw them into one, for Harden or Barnwell,<sup>6</sup> who is daily expected, & have brigaded the several other Regiments in more satisfactory & proper divisions, than they were—furnished the Brig<sup>rs</sup> w<sup>th</sup>. Extracts from such parts of our laws as are material for their Gov<sup>t</sup>. or Inform<sup>n</sup>. ordered 'em to be carried strictly into Excn'—the several Reg<sup>ts</sup>. to be, immediately fully officered, with the fittest Men in them—muster<sup>d</sup>—reviewed—& classed & drill<sup>d</sup>. & 1 3<sup>d</sup> marched, directly to Headquarters—

I have also ordered the Fines to be collected, in Specie, those w<sup>ch</sup>. may be laid under the Acct of 1778, at the same Value, in Specie, as Paper Money, & those w<sup>ch</sup>. may be imposed, under the Act of 1779, at the depreciations, or comparative Value of Specie, with Currency according to the Rates, acknowledged by the Legislature, who, in 1776, when Specie & Paper Money were of equal Value, established a Militia Man's pay at ten s. pr day, continued the same in 1778, (so that it may be presumed there was then no depreciation, at least there was no Legislative acknowledgement of any,) but, in 1779, raised it to 32 s pr day—thus for a Fine, under the last law, Offenders must pay £150 in Specie, instead of, (w<sup>t</sup> the Law mentions) £500 Curry' or go into Cont<sup>l</sup>. Service.

<sup>6</sup> Maj. John Barnwell (this magazine vol. 2, page 54) captured at the Fall of Charles Town, and not at Johns Island by the surprise of his Company, as stated in Johnson's Traditions (page 182). Indeed these Traditions are scarcely ever worthy of confidence.



The General informed me, when We parted a few days ago. (he being gone to the High Hills of Santee, & I shall not see him till after this Express is gone, tho', I am on my Way thither, but am obliged by Sickness, to travel very slowly, & to go round by Camden, as I can't. cross the Swamp here,) that he w<sup>d</sup>. send his proclamation respecting Hayne, to Congress, for their Opinion—We have no Officer, of equal Rank, a Prisoner, &, it is not improbable, that the Gen<sup>l</sup>. may hear, from Congress, on this Head, before We get such an one, & our not having one, & the Militia's absolute Reliance, on the Gen<sup>ls</sup>. Engagement to retaliate, are the only causes of keeping 'em, satisfied—if such an officer was, in, or sh<sup>d</sup>. fall into, our Hands, the People w<sup>d</sup>. be clamorous, for his Execution, & hanged he must be—I hope there will be no difficulty, or doubt, with any member of Congress, ab<sup>t</sup>. approving the General's Proclamation, & of his having executed an Officer, for Hayne, if he shall have done so, before he hears from Congress, &, if he should not, of directing him to do so, & to retaliate, in every other Instance, as he has threat<sup>d</sup>.—With you I am sure there can be no Hesitation—I desire that you will use your utmost Efforts, to bring all the other Members into the same Sentiments, & obtain such a Resolve—Be assured, if it is not passed, the worst Consequences will ensue—The General will be grossly affronted—the Officers of the Continental Troops all of whom presented an Address to the Gen<sup>l</sup>, (on this Matter) which will ever do them great Honour will be digusted—The Enemy will reproach us, & very justly, w<sup>th</sup>. Timidity, as they often have done, on good Ground, & our Militia will be dispirited, & fall off—Indeed you cannot suppose, if the British offer 'em Pardon, for having joined us, (wch. they do, if they will quit us,) that they will adhere to our Cause, if We refuse to support 'em, by Retaliation, for any Injury they may receive, by so doing—The Gen<sup>l</sup>. expects to be supported in this Measure, & He certainly ought to be—I cannot therefore avoid repeating my earnest Desire, & Expectation, that you will, immediately, obtain the fullest Approbation of his Conduct, on this Point, & send the Resolve by a special & trusted Express, as soon as possible—

I think it w<sup>d</sup>. be wise & politick, in the several States, who are intitled to any of the Lands which the Vermonters wish for, to cede them that they might be formed into, or established

as, a separate State, but, I cannot believe that the Articles of confederation, (w<sup>ch</sup>. I have not here) give Congress any Right, (& unless they do, Congress, certainly have it not,) to erect an Independent State out of parts of the undoubted Territories of other States.<sup>7</sup>—It is a bad Precedent, which may affect the Peace of our present Governments, at some future day, & it is a Measure, w<sup>ch</sup>. Congress, I think w<sup>d</sup>. not hastily give into, from Motives of temporary Convenience, & short duration—The probability of reducing N. York, will, however, I presume occasion the Application to be rejected if not already granted—you will be pleased to attend to my Instructions, respecting Gillon, if fortunately he sh<sup>d</sup>. arrive, & to my several former Requisitions, particularly the giving me the speediest Intelligence, of every material Occurrence—I have been very prolix, & on some Matters rather fitter for a private Correspondent, to friends, than a publick or official Letter—However, I thought it w<sup>d</sup>. be satisfactory to you, & our other Carolinians, at Phil: to know every Thing of any Consequence, We are ab<sup>t</sup>. here.

I am wth. great Regard

Gent. yr. most Obed. Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

P.S. I have appointed an ordinary for each of the Districts in this State, (C. Town included), suspended the Tender<sup>s</sup> Law & prohibited all Suits in the Court of Common Pleas, or before a Magistrate, under the Act for trial of small & mean Causes till 10 days after the next Sitting of the General Assembly.

High hills of Santee.

Oct<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>. 1781.

Gentlemen.

I received by Mr. Wilkinson, the day before yesterday, your letters, of the 14<sup>th</sup> of August and of the 4<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>.—In consequence

<sup>7</sup> This question afterwards came up repeatedly in the Continental Congress after Rutledge was elected a member in 1782, and he always took the position which is taken in this letter. In the Constitutional Convention he opposed a State being divided except with its own consent (Madison Papers, page 1461).

<sup>8</sup> It will be seen from this letter what extensive powers were exercised by Governor Rutledge during the period when the whole Government of the State was centered in him.

of what you mention, in the last, I have made, & you will receive herewith, a new appointment of Delegates: that matter had not escaped my attention, but, I did not conceive it necessary, within, a year after the Confederation was finally ratified—I am glad to hear of Col<sup>o</sup>. John Laurens's Success<sup>9</sup>—it will convince many of what I have often said to you, that our not having rec<sup>d</sup>. more powerful Support & effectual Aid, from France, is to be attributed solely, to the want of proper application for it—I think it next to an impossibility, that the combined Forces in Virginia should fail in their Attempt on Cornwallis, &, if Charles-Town, should, as it ought, & I hope will, be, their next object, a short time will restore tranquillity to the southern States, &, in all probability honorable terms of Peace be speedily offered by Great Britain—

Several Persons are now employed in procuring Indigo,<sup>10</sup> on public account, (but keep this matter to yourselves)—it is impossible, as yet, to tell, with any degree of certainty, what Quantity will be obtained—

I have hitherto postponed a call of the Legislature, for the reasons heretofore mentioned to you, and, shall do so, until the arrival of the Council—when I know, (which I shall from them,) within what time Gentlemen who were members of the last House may be expected here, the expediency of an Election may be better judged of, than at present—But if the Forces now in Virginia should come against Charles-Town, it is most likely that the first meeting of an Assembly will be held there—I wish, much, however, to have the earliest Intimation, (& therefore I repeat the requests contained in my former Letters, that you will not fail to transmit to me by the speediest conveyance, what Intelligence you may Receive,) respecting the meeting of the proposed Congress in Europe, the result of their deliberation, or, if they should actually meet, what it is supposed that result will be—

<sup>9</sup> The success of the mission of Col. Laurens to the Court of France shows how correct was the judgment of the Governor in repeatedly urging that a special envoy should be sent. His confident prediction of the fall of Cornwallis was also justified, as the event proved.

<sup>10</sup> In the desperate need for money then existing in South Carolina, this plan of Governor Rutledge to obtain Indigo in South Carolina and ship it by wagons to Philadelphia seems to have met with great success. It was one of the results of his second visit to Philadelphia.

Commodore Gillon, in his Letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> April, forwarded in your last, desires that my Orders for him might be sent to Philadelphia, as He should not, on his arrival in America, take any steps without them, but, really, He has made such a strange disposition of his Cargo, by giving up to Col<sup>o</sup> Laurens, at the first cost, two thirds of it, to be chosen by him, and obliging himself to reland the bulky Articles of naval Supplies, in order to afford as much freight as possible, and that free, for what Mr. Laurens should chuse to Ship, on continental account, that I expect He, (Gillon,) will bring a very inconsiderable Cargo—for, I presume, He will dispose of the naval Supplies, & that, tho' they would have yielded the greatest profit in America, they will not, in his situation, fetch, in Holland, what they first cost—That money I dare say will be all expended before He sails, &, I should not be surprized, if the pittance of the Cargo then remaining should be broke in upon, for raising a further sum—I shall therefore, give no Orders, until I know that He does really bring—I hope, however, that the Vessel will not, on her arrival, be kept in port, an hour longer than may be necessary to fit her for such a Cruise, as, if successful, may compensate for what is past.

Nothing material has happened, between Us and the Enemy, since the battle of Eutaw—their main body is, at present, in St. Stephens Parish, at & about Murray's Ferry, & our Army is at this place.

I enclose for your information, a Copy of a Proclamation which I Have lately issued.

I am with great Regard

Gent.

y<sup>r</sup> most hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

J: Rutledge—

The Delegates of So. Carolina in Congress—

High Hills of Santee Oct. 12. 1781.

Gent—

I wrote to you, some Time ago, by one Robert Patterson, relative to a Schooner of his—I am now credibly informed, & verily believe, that he was not only an Addresser, (which he absolutely denied, alledging that another Man in C. Town, of the same name, was the person who subscribed the Address,) but that he was



King's Pilot in Geo: Town, & is a very great Scoundrel—Had I known these Circumstances, before he went away, I sh<sup>d</sup>. have put him into Goal, & applied his property, to the publick Use—but I gave so much Credit, to what he alledged, (& it really appeared reasonable, or, at least, very plausible,) that I suffer'd him to pass, believing him innocent—From what I then thought great Caution, I w<sup>d</sup>. not give him Bills for the vessell, untill I c<sup>d</sup>. made Inquiry respecting him—I had no doubt, however, in my own Mind that he w<sup>d</sup> prove, as he professed himself, innocent—It seems he is otherwise—I give you this Intimation, that you need not expect any such Bills, as I ment<sup>d</sup>., in that letter, I w<sup>d</sup>. draw upon the Contingency therein stated & with a further View, that you sh<sup>d</sup>., if you can, get him put into Goal, & his Property taken for the Benefit of this State—if this can be done, you will make the necessary Application, & take the proper Steps for that purpose—I am Gent,

y<sup>r</sup>. very hble Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

The Delegates of So. Carolina in Congress—

P.S. Ab<sup>t</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup>. our Types will not answer for a News Paper—which wd. be of great Service—they are mush too large, as you will see, by the inclosed Specimen—the press has been of great Use in printing Proclamations, Commissions, & Hand Bills—But, still, We sh<sup>d</sup>. have a News-Paper<sup>11</sup>—We want however nothing but Type—the Press w<sup>ch</sup>. we have w<sup>d</sup>. print half a Sheet on both Sides, & upon occasion (by taking up & re-setting the Types w<sup>ch</sup>. w<sup>d</sup>. be only double Trouble) a whole, or 4 pages—therefore, We need not be at any add<sup>l</sup>. Expense for any Thing but Types—I request therefore, that you will, immediately, procure Types sufficient & proper, for the purpose above ment<sup>d</sup>. & send 'em on as soon as possible—If we determine on calling an Assembly I shall (as soon as the Matter is fixed,) direct M<sup>r</sup>. Parker to bring on the publick papers which are in Maryland & he may bring the Types—But, the calling and Assembly may not perhaps take

<sup>11</sup> This printing press when fully equipped was of great use in restoring civil Government to South Carolina. It is sometimes stated that General Greene had also a printing press, but there seems to be no foundation for this statement.

place very soon—therefore, don't delay the Matter on that Acco<sup>t</sup>., but, procure the Types, immediately, (not too small, & of the sev<sup>l</sup>. different proper Sizes,—w<sup>ch</sup>. you can easily know from any Printer) & send them on, by the first good opportunity w<sup>ch</sup>. offers, (if any sh<sup>d</sup>.) before M<sup>r</sup>. Parker comes—nothing new worth mentioning I expect M<sup>r</sup>. Gadsden & his Company in a day or two.—

High Hills of Santee

Nov. 22. 1781—

Gent.—

No opportunity, from hence to Philad<sup>a</sup>., has offer'd, for a long Time—Since my last, I have rec<sup>d</sup>. your favour of the 28<sup>th</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup>.—Cornwallis's Surrender is a very important Affair, but, I am exceedingly chagrined, & much disappointed, to find, that the French Fleet is not to proceed ag<sup>st</sup>. Cha<sup>s</sup>. Town—& that there is no prospect of any Attack on that place—I fear Clinton will soon reinforce Leslie, (who lately arrived there, but without Troops,) & wish the Aid ordered hither from Virginia maybe sufficient to enable us to keep the greater part of the Country—

I have issued Writs for Electing Members of the Legislature, on the 17<sup>th</sup>. & 18<sup>th</sup>. days of December, to meet at Camden,<sup>12</sup> on the 8<sup>th</sup>. Jany.

It appears absolutely necessary, that one of you Gent. sh<sup>d</sup>. be here, by the Time the Assembly is to meet, & I hope you will, on rec<sup>t</sup>. hereof, agree which of you shall come & that he will set out, immediately afterwards—I expect the Legislature will meet punctually, & do not imagine they will sit long, as I suppose they will only take up the most urgent Business—your Letter of the 28<sup>th</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup>. alarms some Gent. of the Council very much—a personal explanation is much wished for—For many purposes, the presence of one of our delegates,<sup>13</sup> *as soon as the House meets*, is absolutely necessary—

A Quantity of Indigo is now on the Way to Philad<sup>a</sup>., on publick Account, & probably, will arrive there, ab<sup>t</sup>. the Time this gets to Hand, or soon afterw<sup>ds</sup>—a few Days ago I wrt these Questions

<sup>12</sup> The meeting did not take place till January 18th at Jacksonborough.

<sup>13</sup> The delegate who came on to attend the meeting of the Legislature was John Mathews, who was elected Governor, after General Christopher Gadsden had declined to serve.

to the Lieut. Gov<sup>r</sup>. & Council, for their Advice viz<sup>t</sup>. "1st. "To what Ammo<sup>t</sup>. shall be paid out of the Proceeds of this Indigo, to our Friends, who have been sent to Philad<sup>a</sup>.? To whom, or under what descriptions particularly—& under whose Direction?—2 dly. whether any & what Sums shall be paid to our Delegates?"—Their opinions were "That the Assistance be extended only to "such as will come forward—that any Sum not exceeding two "hundred Silver Dollars be lent, on the State's Acco<sup>t</sup>. to equip "such as declare, upon honour, they intend immediately to come forward." & that this matter be under the "Direction of our Delegates"—"That our Delegates continue to receive, not exceeding 200 Dollars pr. Month, from Congress, so long as that Allowance is made them, but, should Congress refuse that Assistance, "then that they be allowed a Sum not exceeding 500 Dollars, "each, out of the Proceeds of the Indigo, which Sums, the distressed Situation of our State makes it absolutely necessary "that they be as economical of, as possible, letting the State "know, in Time, before it is all expended, that they may have a "fresh Supply sent, before wanted"—I have therefore desired Mr. Ross, to whom the Indigo is addressed, to pay a Sum not exceeding 200 Dollars, to each of our Inhabitants, now at Phil<sup>a</sup>., who really proposes coming on hither, immediately, & may have Occasion for Money, in whose favour you draw on him—&, that such persons may set off as soon as possible, I have desired Mr. Ross, to advance for this purpose, what money Mrs. Rutledge may not want, at present out of what may arise from Sale of some Indigo which I have sent to Philad<sup>a</sup>, for the Support of my Family—I have also directed him, to pay to each of our Delegates, who may apply to him for it, 500 Dollars—So that, if Congress sh<sup>d</sup>. refuse to continue the present Allowance, you may obtain the sum above-ment<sup>d</sup>. from Mr. Ross—The Publick is intitled, by contract, to bring back 1000 W<sup>t</sup>., in each of the 19 Waggon, which are gone, with Indigo, to Phil<sup>a</sup>.—I have desired Mr. Ross, to load 'em, with Sugar, & Coffee, & an Assortment of the most useful and necessary Medicines, after taking in what you may desire to send—We are in great want of Arms & Ammunition, for our Militia—I therefore request, that you will use your best Endeavours to obtain, from the Continental Magazine, on Acc<sup>o</sup>. of the State, & expressly for its Use, & subject to the order & disposition of the Executive (to be used by the Militia) a good Sup-

ply of Muskets, with Bayonets, & of Musket Powder & Lead—I have frequently mentioned to you, how destitute We are of these Articles—& how impossible it is to procure them here—of 190 men, of Pickens's Brigade, now at Congaree, there are not above 50 with Arms—The Brigadiers are continually crying out to me, for Arms & Ammunition—They are often without a single round pr Man—Some Times, indeed, We can get a little from the Continental Stock here, but, often, not a Grain, that being, in general, very scanty—you'll observe it is my Intention, to have this Supply on Acc<sup>ot</sup>. of, & charged to the State, for the Use of the Militia, & to be totally independent of & not subject to the Controul of the Cont<sup>l</sup>. Commanding Officer—If you cannot get it on these Terms, desire Mr. Ross to purchase 4000 W<sup>t</sup>. Lead—the same Quantity of Musket powder, & a Barrel of Flints, on Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the State, & send 'em in some of the Waggon.

I request, that you will not detain the Bearer, above a day or two at Philad<sup>a</sup>, that you will write to me, fully, by him, & let me know, which of you We may expect to see, at Camden, & when—Nothing material has happened here, since the Battle at Eutaw—The Gen<sup>l</sup>. writes to Congress by the Bearer, (whom I send Express,) I therefore refer you to the official dispatches, for military Informa<sup>n</sup>—M<sup>r</sup>. Ross is directed to apply the Surplus of Money w<sup>ch</sup>. may arise from the Indigo, towards purchasing Cont<sup>l</sup>; Money, & sinking this State's Quota of it—I can't conceive it possible, that our Citizens have in their possession, the whole or even the greatest part, of our Quota, which I think, is Eighteen Millions of Cont<sup>l</sup>. Dollars nor do I understand whether you mean by "our citizens" persons who are now in C. Town, But with<sup>t</sup>. doubt, any who are in Philad<sup>a</sup>. sh<sup>d</sup>. have an opportunity, if they, chuse to part with their paper, for other Money, at the same rate that We can get Cont<sup>l</sup>. money for, from others, to do so—you may easily find out what Amo<sup>t</sup>; our Friends there have, & get 'em accommodated in this respect—be pleased to confer with M<sup>r</sup>. Ross, on this point, in which, however, the greatest Secrecy, & good managem<sup>t</sup>. will, I hope, be observed—with respect to the Loan Office Certificates you mention, M<sup>r</sup>. Drayton wrote to me, lately, from Hillsborough that Mr. Gibbes left with him, Certificates filled up, (to be subject to my order) for 130,000 Dollars & blank Cert. for ab<sup>t</sup>. 500,000—all of which were stolen, & carried off, by his Servant, who took every Thing he c<sup>d</sup>. carry & went to the



Enemy. I have appointed Major Barnwell, to Command a Brigade consisting of Hardens, Staffords, (formerly Gardens,) & Wilkinsons) (lately Hayne's) Regiments—

I am with great Regard  
Gent.

yr. most obed<sup>t</sup>. Ser<sup>t</sup>

J. Rutledge—

P.S. Be pleased to give M<sup>r</sup>. Richard Hampton,<sup>14</sup> every assistance which may be proper, & necessary, for getting his Acco<sup>ts</sup>. settled—& take the Trouble of enquiring, whether M<sup>r</sup>. Justice Burkes Trunk of Cloaths left at M<sup>r</sup>. Gadsden's is still at Phil<sup>a</sup>; & if it is have it sent on by one of the Waggons under Chisolme's Care—direct M<sup>r</sup>. Ross to send 20 Rheams of Paper—& the Types I wrote to you for some Time ago—If M<sup>r</sup>. Timothy does not come on w<sup>th</sup>. his Press Paper types &c.

P.S. Be pleased to send pr Bearer all such Resolves of Congress as it may be necessary to lay before our Legislature at their next Meeting—I have extended the time for granting Pardon, (on the Cond<sup>ns</sup>. ment<sup>d</sup>. in my Proclam<sup>n</sup>. of Sep<sup>r</sup>.) to such as have surrend<sup>d</sup>., or as shall surrender, before the 17<sup>th</sup>. of Dec<sup>r</sup>.—but I never expected much Good from it, & I expect less than Ever, when it shall be known that the French Fleet is not coming ag<sup>st</sup>. C. T.—This is a cursed Affair—

The Delegates of So. Carolina—

Jacksonborough<sup>15</sup> Jany-29. 1782

Gent.—

The General Assembly met here, on the 18<sup>th</sup>. Instant—I gave them a Speech, & rec<sup>d</sup>. Addresses in Answer—all of which shall be forwarded to you, pr. Express, as soon as they are printed which they will be in a few days; the Printer is just going to work. I

<sup>14</sup> A brother of Col. (afterwards Gen.) Wade Hampton. He commanded one of the regiments of "State Troops."

<sup>15</sup> Jacksonborough was the only place not in the hands of the British where the Legislature could assemble on the Coast. It contained according to the Diary of Lieut. Anthony Allaire, a British officer, which is printed as an appendix to Draper's "Kings Mountain and its Heroes" (page 487) about "sixty houses" and he says "the most of the houses are very good." There were also a number of large warehouses for storing rice. General McCrady has fallen into error in stating that it was a village with "two or three small houses" (McCrady, 1780-1783, page 560).

have some reason to believe that Manuscript Copies of those Papers will go, by this Conveyance, to Philadelphia—& as I imagine they are very incorrect, I request, that one of you will take the Trouble of sending to every Printer in the City, & desire that he will not publish any of 'em, but wait, untill you receive authentick Copies—w<sup>ch</sup> you soon will—The Assembly have been sitting every day since the 18<sup>th</sup>—& have rec<sup>d</sup>. no Interruption from the Enemy—I hope they will give us none—Indeed I don't think they will attempt any—This day the Legislature proceeded to the Choice of a Governor<sup>16</sup> & Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup>.—Mr. Gadsden was elected Governor, but declined—Mr. Mathews<sup>17</sup> was then chosen Governor, & M<sup>r</sup>. Hutson Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Governor—they will qualify to Morrow—when the other Officers, of Councillors, Sheriffs, Ordinaries, Justices &c—will be chosen—Filling up our Cont<sup>l</sup>. Line, a Militia Law, & an Act for confiscating some Estates, are the great points before the House, but, little Progress is as yet made in them—Both Houses have voted Thanks, in the handsomest Manner, to Gen<sup>l</sup>. Greene & the House of Representatives nem. con. ord<sup>d</sup>. a Bill to be brought in, empowering the Executive to purchase an Estate, in this Country, of the Value of Ten Thousand Guineas, for him, in Return for his Services

I am with great esteem                      Gent

yr. most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Ser<sup>t</sup>.

J: Rutledge

The Delegates of So. Carolina

<sup>16</sup> Under the Constitution of South Carolina of 1778 the Governor could not be re-elected. It was a misfortune to the State that he did not continue at the head of the Government till the end of the War. He was however chosen as a Delegate to the Continental Congress, where he took a leading part. The State of South Carolina is under great obligations to Gen. McCrady for setting out so clearly in his volumes covering the Revolutionary War the services of Sumter, Marion, Pickens, Harden and other State officers, but he has done scant justice to Governor Rutledge and the Continental officers. The writer of these notes can find no justification for his steady depreciation of the services of Gen. Greene, valued so highly by the patriots who were his contemporaries.

<sup>17</sup> The Jacksonborough Assembly gave the same powers to Governor Mathews as had been given to Governor Rutledge, but the situation of the State did not require him to use them.

## THE REGISTER OF CHRIST CHURCH PARISH

Copied by MABEL L. WEBBER

*(Continued from the July Number)*

. . . . Daughter of Stephen & Elizabeth Hartley Born November y<sup>e</sup>: 27<sup>th</sup>: 1732 ab<sup>t</sup>: 1 oClock.

Samuel Son of Henry & Rebecca Bennett was Born the Eight Day of March 1732

William Son of Henry & Rebecca Bennett was Born the 7<sup>th</sup>: day of November 1732

Anne Daughter of Cap<sup>t</sup>: George Logan & Martha his Wife was Born July y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>: 1734 & was Baptized by M<sup>r</sup>. ONeal Sept: y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>: 1734;

Samuel, Son of Philip & Mary Oines was Born September y<sup>e</sup>: 12<sup>th</sup>: 1727

Rebecca Daughter of Thomas & Mary Jones was Born August y<sup>e</sup> 31<sup>st</sup>: 1734.

John Son of Captain Thomas Boone & Mary his wife was Born ye:- of October and Baptized the 24<sup>th</sup>: of Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1734 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>: O:Neale. [Erased in the original].

Elizabeth Daughter of Joshua & Joan Wilks was Born April the 19<sup>th</sup>: 1733 & Baptized July y<sup>e</sup>. 29<sup>th</sup>. 1733—Registered Dec<sup>r</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>. 1734.

Elizabeth Daughter of Moses and Mary Joy was Born, January y<sup>e</sup>. 20<sup>th</sup>: 1733/4.

John Son of Oliver Spencer and Rebecca his Wife was Born July 15<sup>th</sup>: 1734 & was Baptized 19 Jan<sup>r</sup>:

Thomas Son of Tho<sup>s</sup>: Hamlin & Martha his wife was Born February 29: 1728: Leap Year.

George Son of Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hamlin & Martha his wife was born y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> March 1730.

Martha Daighter of Tho<sup>s</sup>: Hamlin & Martha his wife was born y<sup>e</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>: of June 1732

Sarah Hamlin Daughter of Tho<sup>s</sup>: Hamlin & Martha his wife was Born y<sup>e</sup> 12 of July 1734.

Elias { The Son of Elias & Mary Foissin Jun<sup>r</sup>: was Born the 29:  
of December 1733 and Baptized Jan: 28: 1733 In Prince  
George's parish by The Rev. Mr. Morritt. Reg: 8:  
March 1734.

Jacob Bond the Son of Jacob Bond of Polruan (?) in the County of Cornwall Kindgom of Great Britain, was married to Susanah the Daughter of David Maybank of the Parish of Christ Church in the Province of South Carolina on the second Day of August 1715.

## 1744

George Paddon Bond Son of Jacob Bond and Susanna his wife, was born October y<sup>e</sup> 31<sup>st</sup>. A.D. 1719, and was baptized the 9<sup>th</sup>. of November following by Gilbert Jones Rector of Christ Church.

Elizabeth Bond the Daughter of Jacob Bond and Susanna his wife was born the 21<sup>st</sup>. of Janaury A.D. 1723; and was Baptized the 21<sup>st</sup>. of February following by the Reverend M<sup>r</sup>. Benjamine Pownell Rector of Christ Church.

Susanna Bond the Daughter of Jacob Bond and Susanna his wife was born the 25. of July 1724 and was baptized the 16<sup>th</sup>. of august following by Benjamin Pownall the Rector of Christ Church.

Mary Bond the Daughter of Jacob Bond & Susanna his wife was born June y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>. 1726 and was baptized the 28<sup>th</sup>. day of June 1728 By the Reverend M<sup>r</sup>. John Winterley the Society's Missionary to Christ Church Parish.

Anne Bond the Daughter of Jacob Bond and Susanna his wife was Born the 8<sup>th</sup>. of January 1728 and was Baptized the 28<sup>th</sup>. of June following by the above Reverend Mr. John Winteley.

Rebecca Bond Daughter of Jacob Bond & Susanna his wife was Born the 7<sup>th</sup>. of March & was Baptized June y<sup>e</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup>, 1730 by the Reverend M<sup>r</sup>. Dyson Minister to his Majes<sup>ts</sup>. Independent Company at Port Royal, and Official at Christ Church during the vacancy of the said Parish.

Sarah Bond Daughter of Jacob Bond & Susanna his wife was born . . . & was Baptized Dec<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup>.: 1732 by y<sup>e</sup>. Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Fulton.

Marian Daughter of William and Mary Barton was Born the . . . Day of . . . L736 and was Baptized on the 13 day of June 1736.



Joseph Son of Joseph and Anne Saverance was Born the 12<sup>th</sup>. day of July 1736 and was Baptized the 10 day January by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr: Thomas Morritt.

John Son of Rich<sup>d</sup>: and Catherine Fowler was Born the 3<sup>d</sup>: day of October Between the hours two and three in the Morning and Baptized January 22<sup>d</sup>. 1736/7.

John Son of Tho<sup>s</sup>: and Martha Hamlin was born 16<sup>th</sup>. October Anno Domini 1736

Nath<sup>l</sup>: Son of Alexander & Mary Frizele was Born the 28<sup>th</sup>. day of June Anno Domini 1727.

Ely Son of Alex<sup>r</sup> & Mary Frizele was Born the 21: day of January Anno Domini 1729.

Alexander Son of Alex<sup>r</sup>: & Mary Frizele was Born the 10 day of February 1731.

Mary Daughter of Alex<sup>r</sup>: & Mary Frizele was Born the 3: day of July Anno Domini 1734.

William Son of Alexander and Mary Frizele was Born the 7 day of December Anno Domini 1736.

William Son of Joshua and Joan Wilks was Born 19<sup>th</sup>. Octob: Anno Domini 1738 and Baptized 10 Jan: 1736/7.

Joseph Son of Joseph & Ann Saverance was Born July Anno Domini 1736 & Baptized 10<sup>th</sup>. Jan<sup>y</sup>: 1736/7.

Clement Son of Jonathan & Mary Milner was Born the . . . . Day of Nov<sup>r</sup>: 1736 & Bapt: y<sup>e</sup>: . . . . of . . . .

Moses Son of Moses and Mary Joy was Born 22<sup>d</sup>: December Anno Domini 1736 & Bapt<sup>t</sup>: y<sup>e</sup>: 24 day of Feb: 1738/9.

John, Son of Tho<sup>s</sup>: & Mary Jones was born 12 Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1736 and was bapt<sup>d</sup>: 30<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1736/7 by Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Dwight.

Elias Son of John and Mudlin Evans was Born the 12 January Anno Domini 1732/3.

Mary Daughter of Joseph and Sarah Spencer was Born October y<sup>e</sup>: 16: 1732 and Baptized April 1737 on y<sup>e</sup>: 14 day.

Sarah Daughter of Joseph and Sarah Spencer was Born 31 of July Anno Dom: 1735—Reger<sup>d</sup>: April 16: 1737.

Matthew Son of John & Jean Sarvants was Born on the 29<sup>th</sup>: of October Anno Domini 1731.<sup>o</sup>

Mary the Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup>: & Jean Sarvants was Born on the 5<sup>th</sup>: of October 1733.

Elizabeth Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup>: & Anne Leverick was born 21: day of August 1729

Mary [?] Dau: of John and Anne Leverick was Born 21 day Decmbr: 1736 & Bapt: 23: Jan: 1736/7.

Benjamin Son of Richard and Catherine Fowler was born 24 december 1733. & christ<sup>d</sup>: Jan<sup>y</sup>: 24<sup>th</sup>.

Richard Son of Thomas & Frances Goodall was Born 27<sup>th</sup>. of May 1737. and was Baptized on the 30 day of Jany. Richar Fowler & his wife Kath<sup>n</sup>. with Stephen Hartley stood as Suriety for the said Child.

Jotham Son of John & Elizabeth Gibbens was Born 11<sup>th</sup>. day of October 1737 & Baptized; Stephen Hartly Thomas Bennett & Elinor Newton, Surities.

Stephen Son of Willian and Mary Joy, was Born . . . . day of . . . . & Baptized, Stephen Hartley Joseph White and Elizabeth Hartley, Surities.

Anne Daughter of Thomas and Anne Bennett was Born Janry: 11: 1734 & Christ: May 11: 1735. Stephen Hartley Anne Severance wife of Jn<sup>o</sup>. S. and Elinor Newton Surities.

John, Son of Benj: & Elizabeth Joy was Born the 9: of Feby: 1737/8 Bapt<sup>d</sup>. the 16 April 1738.

John Son of Alexander Parris Jun. & Elizabeth his wife was born fryday Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>th</sup>. 1734 at 8 Clock.

Benjamin, Son of Charvil & Mary Wingood was Born the 14 Feby. 1737/8, and was Baptized April following by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Thos<sup>s</sup>. Morritt.

Sarah, Daughter of Capt. Saml. Wigfall & Catherine his Wife was Born July 4 Anno Domini 1730 & Baptized. . . . .

Samuel, Son of Capt. Saml. Wigfall & Catherine his Wife was Born December 13 Anno Domini 1731 and Baptized, . . . . .

William, Son of Capt. Saml. Wigfall & Catherine his Wife was Born March 26 Anno Domini 1733—and Baptized, . . . . .

Joseph, Son of Capt. Saml. Wigfall & Catherine his Wife was Born Nov<sup>r</sup>. 26 Anno Domini 1734 and was Baptized, . . . . .

John, Son of Capt. Saml. Wigfall & Catherine his wife was Born April 17<sup>th</sup>. 1736 and was Baptized, . . . . .

Catherine, Daughter of Capt. Saml. Wigfall & Catherine his Wife was Born Sept<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>. 1737 & Baptized, . . . . .

Richard Son of Edward & Elizabeth Haselwood was Born Sep. 5<sup>th</sup>. Anno Domini 1738 & Baptized Nov<sup>r</sup>: 26: 1738. per the Rev: M<sup>r</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Small.

John, Son of M<sup>r</sup>. Edmund and Susannah Morraine was born the 16<sup>th</sup> Jany: 1737/8 and Bapt. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 26. 1738 per the Revd. M<sup>r</sup>. Robert Small.

John Son of M<sup>r</sup>. George Oliver and Mary his wife was born the 13 day of Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1733 & Baptized.

Hester Daughter of Jn<sup>o</sup>. and Mary Bennett was Born the 21<sup>st</sup>. of April 1737 and Bapt. by the Rev. Robert Small

Mag<sup>d</sup>. Elizabeth, Daughter of Stephen Hartley & Elizabeth his Wife was Born 16 day of November 1738 being Thursday morning about 2 oClock, and was Baptized by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Rob. Small. Dec: 24. 1738.

Jonathan Son of Richard and Katherine Fowler was Born the 6<sup>th</sup>. of November 1738 and Baptized the 25<sup>th</sup>. day of December by Y<sup>e</sup>. Rev: M<sup>r</sup>. Small.

Martha Daughter of Nathaniel & . . . . Burt was Born the 20. of October 1736 and Baptized by the Reverend M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Morritt.

Sarah, Daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. & Elizabeth Cook was Born the 10 day of June 1737 and Baptized in April following by the Rev. M<sup>r</sup>. Morritt.

Robert, Son of Robert and Elizabeth Darrile was born the 29. of Sépt. 1737 and Baptized in April following by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Morritt.

Samuel Bullock the son of Samuel & Elizabeth Bullock was Born May y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>. 1739 & Baptized August 19. 1739 by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Small.<sup>1</sup>

William the son of Thomas & Martha Hamlin, was born October 9. A.D. 1738.

Richard Son of William & Patience Elliott, was born October 23<sup>d</sup>. A.D. 1738 Baptized July 14. 1739. Sureties Stephen Hartley, Richard Tookerman & Catherine Fowler.

John, the son of John & Sarah Hollybush, was born July 29<sup>th</sup> A.D. 1739 & Baptized on the . . . . day of . . . . by the Rev. . . . .

Elizabeth the Daughter of John & Elizabeth Barton, was born March y<sup>e</sup>. 20. A.D. 1739 & Baptized.

<sup>1</sup> From here there are several items missing from the old register, and Mr. Cheves' copy is followed.

Elizabeth the Daughter of Nath<sup>l</sup>. & Elizabeth Burt, was born on the 9. August 1739 & Baptized. John son of Nathaniel & Priscolla Arthur was born July 1739

William the son of Joseph & Ann Saverance was born May 30th 1739.

. . . . Son of Elias & Mary Foissin was born November 26. A.D. 1738 & Baptized by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Small May 13.

. . . . Daughter of Joseph & Sarah Spencer was born March the 3. 1738/9.

Ann Daughter of Oliver & Rebecca Spencer, was born October 28<sup>th</sup>. A.D. 1739 and Baptized

Richard, the son of Moses & Mary Joy was born September 4<sup>th</sup>. Anno Domini 1739.

Bellamy, the son of Daniel & Sarah Crawford was born October 18. A.D. 1739

Elizabeth, the Daughter of Joseph and Ann Spencer was born April y<sup>e</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>. 1739.

Mary, Illegitimate Daughter of Mary Cahill, was Born Sept<sup>r</sup>. 25. 1738 at Islington Plantation of Col. Alex.<sup>r</sup> Parris being Monday morning.<sup>2</sup>

Peter Son of Peter and Rebecca Ryea was born January 1<sup>st</sup>. 1738/9 and Baptized by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Small.

Elizabeth Daughter of John and Mary Metheringham was born Jany., 8. 1738/9 and Baptized by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Small on y<sup>e</sup>. 21<sup>st</sup>. of Mar: following.

Simes, Son of James and Sarah White was Born Jany. the 16<sup>th</sup>. 1738/9 and Baptized by y<sup>e</sup>. Rev. Mr. Robt. Small Y<sup>e</sup>. Feby. following.

Benj<sup>n</sup>. Son of Thomas and Mary Barton was Born Jan. 20. 1738/9 and Baptized by the Rev. M<sup>r</sup>. Robert Small August y<sup>e</sup>. 12: 1739.

. . . . Son of Thomas and Rebecca Player was Born Jany. 20. 1738/9.

Jonas, Son of Jona & Sarah Eden was Born 13 day of September 1738, and Baptized on the first day of Feby. by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Small.

<sup>2</sup> From here the old register is followed. This entry refers to Alexander, the son of Col. Alexander Parris; St. Helena's register gives the birth of this child as the natural daughter of Alex. Parris, and his marriage to the said Mary Cahill on June 15, 1741.



Mary, Daughter of John and Mary Turner was born on the first day of July Anno Domini 1738 and Baptized by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Small April 4<sup>th</sup>.

John, Son of John and Sarah Whitesides was born 23<sup>d</sup>. Jany. Anno Domini 1738/9 and Baptized.

Thomas Son of John and Anne Saverance was born on the 8<sup>th</sup>. of Feb<sup>y</sup>. 1738/9 and Baptized on the . . . . day of . . . . by the Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. Small.

William, Son of Richard & Elizabeth Rouser was born on the 4 day of March 1735.

William Son of Thomas and Anne Bennett was born on the 15 day of September Anno Domini 1738, and Baptized on the 10 day of Dec<sup>r</sup>. by the Rev: M<sup>r</sup>. Small.

#### BURIALS.

Susanna Bennett the Daughter of John Bennett Departed this Life y<sup>e</sup>. 29<sup>th</sup>. Day of August 1728.

Solomon Givens the Son of Jn<sup>n</sup>. Givens Departed this Life y<sup>e</sup>. 5<sup>th</sup>. Day of October 1728.

Mary Givens the Wife of John Givens Departed this Life y<sup>e</sup>. 29<sup>th</sup>. Day of September 1728.

Mary Caillabeuf the Wife of Isaac Caillabeuf Departed this Life y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup>. day of October 1728.

These are to certifie that Rich<sup>d</sup>. Son of Jonathan Fowler by Martha, his Wife was Baptized in the Parish of St. Bridget at Brides London on the 13<sup>th</sup>. day of March A.D. 1705/6 as appears by the Reg<sup>r</sup>. belonging to the said Parish. Witness my hand 10<sup>th</sup>. Aug<sup>t</sup>. A.D. 1727 J. P. Stannard Curate—W<sup>m</sup>. Mobley Clerk.

N:B: The above is a true Copy Compared from the original by—

S. Hartley. Reg.

*(To be continued)*

## ORDER BOOK OF JOHN FAUCHERAUD GRIMKÉ

(August 1778 to May 1780)

*(Continued from the July Number)*

Head Quarters, CharlesTown

March 8th 1780. Parole. C. S.

G. O. for tomorrow Brig<sup>r</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hogan.

F. O. Lt. Col<sup>o</sup>. Henderson.

B. M. Major Hogg.

For two Days Guard to be paraded tomorrow at Troop beating with two Days Provisions cooked 1. Capt. 2 Sub<sup>s</sup>. 3 Serj<sup>ts</sup>. 3 Corp<sup>ls</sup>. & 50 Privates.

B. O. Capt. Kingsberry of the Artillery is to take Charge of the Battery on the right of Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hogan's Brigade w<sup>ch</sup>. he will consider as his post in case of an Alarm from the South End of the Town—In case of an Alarm from the Lines Lt. Col<sup>o</sup>. Grimke & the whole of the Cont<sup>l</sup>. Artillery to take post in the two new Batteries on the right of the Lines—Major Grimball's Batt<sup>n</sup>. in the flanking Battery left of the Lines—Major Darrell's Comp<sup>y</sup>. of Cannoniers to the heavy Ordnance on Lines to the right of the Horn-Work & left of the Marquis de Bretagne's Redoubt—Capt Stiles's Comp<sup>y</sup>. to the heavy Ordnance on the Lines to the left of the Horn Work.

A Commiss<sup>d</sup>. Officer & 20 Men from Major Grimball's Batt<sup>n</sup>. & one Com<sup>d</sup>. Officer & 20 Men of Major Darrell's Company to be paraded to the Ordnance on the Horn-Work.

Officers commanding Posts will see that they have the necessary Stores & Ammunition for their Guns & report to Col<sup>o</sup>. Grimke what may be wanting—50 Rounds of Round Shot for each Gun of the heavy Ordnance and a proportion of Grape.

9Th. Parole. C. S.

B. G. for tomorrow. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Lilington.

F. O.

One Serjt., 1 Corp<sup>l</sup>. & 30 Privates are to be paraded at Head Quarters immediately for Command—A trusty Serjt. from Gen<sup>l</sup>.

Hogan's Brigade will relieve the Orderly at the Gaol to be relieved weekly by the Cont<sup>l</sup>. Brigades.

The two Companies of the Colleton County Reg<sup>t</sup>. of Militia commanded by Capts. Matthews & Wilson & the Comp<sup>y</sup>. of the Berkley County Regt. of Militia commanded by Lieut. Mitchell are immediately to go to Fort Moultrie, the Senior Officer present will take the Command of the three Companies until they arrive at Sullivan's Island.

The Q. M. G. on application will furnish Boats to carry them down.

One hundred Men of the No. Carolina Militia to be paraded for fatigue at the Q. M. G.'s immediately with a Field Officer to command them.

Col. Clark is appointed Prest. & Lieut. Lowe of the Georgia Brigade a Member of the Court Martial now sitting vice Lt. Col. Laurens & Capt. Cowen.

Thirty Men from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Lilington's & 10 from Col. Hick's Brigade properly officered to be paraded for fatigue immediately at the Q. M. G.'s.

Four Capt's. 8 Subs. 8 Serjts. 8 Corpls. & 150 privates to be paraded with one days provisions cooked at Guard mounting.

The Commissary will order 7 days Rations for 190 Men to be sent with the above command.

The Court Martial will meet tomorrow Morn<sup>g</sup>. at nine oClock at Col. Lytles Quarters.

For Command to be paraded at 4 oClock this Afternoon 5 Subs. 5 Serj & 130 Men, they will parade at the State house.

The Gen<sup>l</sup>. Court Martial of which Major Lewis was pres<sup>t</sup>. have reported—Cap<sup>t</sup>. L<sup>t</sup>. Gorget of the So. Carolina Cont<sup>l</sup>. Artillery, arrested by Major Mitchell for making a false and improper Return of the Company he commands—Acquitted—The Genl. approves the sentence & orders Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lt. Gorget to join his Reg<sup>t</sup>.—Cap<sup>t</sup>. L<sup>t</sup>. Wilson of the South Carolina Cont<sup>l</sup>. Artillery arrested by Major Mitchell for making a false and improper Return of the Company he commanded—Acquitted—The Gen<sup>l</sup>. approves the Sentence & orders Cap<sup>t</sup>. L<sup>t</sup>. Wilson to join his Regiment. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lieut. Tate of the So. Carolina Cont. Artillery arrested by Major Mitchell for making a false & improper return of the Company he commanded—found guilty of

having made an illegible Return & sentenced to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Corps to which he belongs—The Gen<sup>l</sup>. approves the Sentence & orders Capt. Lt. Tate to be reprimanded agreeable to the Sentence of the Court tomorrow Morning at Roll Calling—Capt. Lt. Budd of the So. Carolina Con<sup>t</sup>. Artillery arrested for making a false return of the Company under his Command—Acquitted with Honour—The Genl. approves the Sentence & orders Capt. Lt. Budd to join his Regiment.

George McCarty a private of the 3<sup>d</sup>. No. Carolina Cont. Batt. charged with Desertion; found guilty and sentenced to receive 100 Lashes on the bare back with switches.

Joseph Robinson a private in Col<sup>o</sup>. Heth's Batt<sup>n</sup>. charged with sleeping on his post as a Centinel—found guilty & sentenced to receive 50 Lashes on the bare back. The Genl. approves both these Sentences, but considering the alarming Consequences which may result from a Sentinels sleeping at his post at a time when the utmost Vigilance & Alertness are required, he is sorry he can remit only the former punishment—the latter he orders to be put in Execution tomorrow Morning at Guard mounting.

For the Command ordered this Morning to march tomorrow Col. Clarke Col. Patten Pres. of the Court Martial vice Col. Clarke.

R. O. The Reg<sup>t</sup>. will parade tomorrow Morn.<sup>g</sup>. at Eleven oClock precisely before their Encampment.

10th. Parole. C. S.

B. G. for tomorrow Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hogan.

F. O. Lt. Col. Hamerwright.

B. M. Major Lewis.

The Regt. of Con<sup>t</sup>. Artillery will furnish an Officer for the Court Martial now sitting in the room of Lt. Lowe who is sick.

B. O. Officers who have the Command of Posts to have the following necessary Stores for heavy Ordnance to be always kept on & near the Platform.



Staves with Sponges & Rammers.....	2	} To each Gun	
d°. with Ladle.....	1		
d°. with Wadhook.....	1		
Handspikes.....	4		
Lintstocks (charged).....	2		
Powder Horns (charged).....	1		
Prickers & Bitts (setts).....	1		
Budge Barrells.....	1		
Ammunition Chests.....	1		
Tubs & Swabs.....	1		
Wads.....	100	} To each Gun	
Aprons of Lead.....	1		
Tomkins with Collars.....	1		
Match Rope (fathoms).....	2		
Handspikes.....	1		
Spare { Coins } put in Store {	1	}	
Lintstocks of each			
In Store at hand for heavy Ordnance.			
2 Staves with Sponges & Rammers.....	} To each Gun	}	
4 Fathoms of Match rope			
2 Lintstocks			
1 Sett Prickers & Bits			
1 Sheep Skin			
1 Lanthorn	} Every two Guns	}	
1 Coin			
20 lb. of Candles	} Each Battery	}	
1 Searcher & Reliever			
1 Iron Crow Bar			
100 Rounds of Wadding per Gun	} Each Gun	}	
For Brass Artillery Field & Line Pieces.			
100 R <sup>ds</sup> . of Round & Case Shot fixt			
130 Tin Tubes charged			
50 portfires			
1 Spare Traversing handspike			
2 Setts Dragg Ropes			
2 Setts Mens Harness			

Sponges, rammers, Ladles, Wadhooks, priming Wires & Bitts same as for heavy Ordnance.

Weekly Returns due, are expected without delay.

Gentlemen of the Brigades & other proprietors of Negroes who are willing & fit for the Service are requested to make a Return of their names & Characters by 12 O'Clock this Day to the Commanding Officer of the Brigade.—They will be paraded before his door at 4 o'Clock this Afternoon to be appraised, Inrolled & receive their Bounty.

G. O. For fatigue to be paraded at the Q. M. G'S immediately 60 Men from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Hogan's, 46 from Colonel Parker's, 80 from Gen<sup>l</sup>. Lillington's & 20 from Col. Hick's Brigade with Officers to command them.

E. O. The Re. will parade this Afternoon instead of the Hour appointed this Morning—The Adj<sup>t</sup>. will inform Capt<sup>s</sup>. Kingsberry & Templeton of the above Orders.

A Court Martial to sit immediately for the Trial of all prisoners.

*(To be continued)*

## THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE GRAVESTONES AT SHELDON CHURCH

The church commonly called Sheldon Church was really the Parish Church of the Parish of Prince William. This parish was laid off as a separate and distinct parish in 1745. It formed a part of what was then Granville County and after the Revolution it fell into that part of Granville County which was reconstituted as Beaufort County. The ground on which the church edifice was constructed appears to have been given by Landgrave Edmund Bellinger (the 2<sup>nd</sup> Landgrave of the name) off of his Tomotley Barony. It was constructed on land adjacent or very near to the Sheldon plantation of Lieutenant Governor William Bull from which presumably the name commonly applied to the church. The date of first construction is uncertain but apparently it must have been practically finished by 1753 for in that year an Act was passed authorizing the Commissioners to sell the pews. Prior to the revolution the congregation was quite large for according to Dalcho at that time seldom less than 60 or 70 carriages of various descriptions were seen at the church on Sunday. A feature of the time mentioned by Dalcho was that Stephen Bull the son of the first and brother of the second Lieutenant Governor William Bull and who lived at Sheldon plantation usually invited as his guests on Sunday the more substantial part of the congregation, whilst his Overseer by his direction and at his expense entertained the rest.

The church building was destroyed by fire by the British under General Prevost in his advance against Charles Town in 1779. It remained in ruins until 1829 when it was rebuilt but in 1865 the church was again destroyed by fire by the invading army under Sherman. Since the last destruction it has never been rebuilt. The outside walls and the columns of the front portico still stand.

Its ruins and the old graveyard surrounding them are on the road from Port Royal Ferry to Purysburg about two miles west of Garden's corner and about four east of the station on the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad called Sheldon. The

following inscriptions on the tombstones in the old graveyard were copied by Richard W. Hutson Esq the present clerk of the United States District Court.<sup>1</sup>

In memory of / John Maxwell Chisolm / who departed this life / on the 5th July 1848 / aged fifty years 1 month / 26 days /

To the memory of / Mrs. Sarah Glaze Chisolm / who died on the 10th / day of February 1815 / Et. 43 years / also her three children / George E 18 months / Jane E 8 years / Alfred E 5 years /

Here lies interred / the remains of / William Maxwell Chisolm / who died on the 3rd / of October 1804 / aged 8 years /

Here lies the remains of / Thomas Chisolm / who died on the 5th of July / 1801 / aged 14 months / also James Chisolm who / died on the 16th July 1801 /

To the memory of / Dr Alexander Robert Chisolm / eldest son of Robert Chisolm / who died on the 27th October 1827 / in the 33rd year of / his age./

Beneath this stone / lie the remains of / Ann Drayton / who died in the year 1766 in the 27th year of her age / Her exercise of every domestic / virtue as wife as mistress / as friend / (she aspired no higher) / Claimed this monument / of / his conjugal affection / and grief for her loss / from her sorrowing husband / Stephen Drayton./

[Coat of Arms]

Here lie the remains of / John Bull / youngest son of Stephen Bull / one of the Deputies of the Lords / Proprietors of Carolina / he died August the 16th 1767 / aged 74 years /

Martha D. Ferguson / died the 25th November 1840 / aged one year and / 9 days / "And of such is the kingdom of / Heaven."/

Mrs. Martha Jenkins / Wife of Micah Jenkins / January 1857 / How loved, how valued, once, avails us not. /

Sacred to the memory of / Mary M. Smith / ob. January 1st. 1795 aged 29 years / Lo where this silent marble weeps / A friend, a wife, a mother sleeps, / A heart within whose sacred cell / The peaceful virtues loved to dwell / Affection warm and faith sincere /

<sup>1</sup> The above historical sketch by Judge Henry A. M. Smith.



And soft Humanity warm were there / In agony in death resigned /  
/She felt the wound she left behind./

Sacred to the memory of / Thomas M. Williams / who departed  
this life / the 26th December 1851 / aged 53 years, 3 months &  
6 days / I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me. /

Sacred to the memory of / Ephraim Mikell / Makay / . . .  
(remainder of inscription buried).

Sacred to the memory of / Mrs. Mary Gowen / who departed  
this life / December 24 1813 / aged 63 years /

In memory of / Ann Blake Heyward / who died 14th April  
1840 / aged 6 years and 8 months /

Sacred to the memory of / Dr. Edward Neufville Chisolm /  
Son of Alexander Robert Chisolm / who was born on the 14th  
February 1805 / and died / on the 1st September 1836 /

Within this tomb lie the remains of / Mary Bull wife of John  
Bull / a much beloved and lamented parent / who died September  
1771 / aged 69 years /

Under this lies the body / of Mary Middleton / a pious Christian /  
an affectionate wife / a tender mother a dutiful / daughter  
and a sincere friend / Wife of Thomas Middleton / and  
second daughter of / Jno Bull Esq and / Mrs. Mary Bull / of  
this Parish / but / how loved how valued once avails / thee not  
To whom related / or by whom begot A heap of dust alone remains  
of thee / 'Tis all thou art, all the Proud / shall be / She  
died February the 2nd 1760 in the 37th year of her age /

Evelyn / infant son of / C. E. & Mary Leverett / died August  
1849 / Not lost—only gone before /

Stephen Habersham / son of / Stephen & Charlotte Elliott /  
born March 11. 1856 / died Sept 8 1862 /

Sacred to the memory of / Henry M. Fuller / born January 19  
1835 / died Sept 23 1890 /

Sacred to the memory of / Dr William Fuller / Son of Wm  
& M L Guerard Fuller / died July 14 1902 / aged 73 years /

In memory of Anna W. / wife of Dr W Fuller / who died / June  
2 1887 / aged 56 years / and her two sons W H and John / Steel  
who died in 1867 /

[Prostrated]

Sacred to the memory of / Daniel Heyward Esqr / who departed this life / the 8th November 1831 / aged twenty four / years / lamented by his relatives / and acquaintances / lament (stone broken) his affectionate widow.

In memory of Mrs. Rebecca / Saltus who departed / this life the 28th / March 1832 / aged 61 years.

[Heyward Lot]

In memory / of / James Cuthbert Heyward / who died May 1851 / in the 6th year of his age /

In memory of Charlotte Hanckel / wife of Allan S. Hanckel / died February 21st. A D 1860 / in the 22nd year of her age / "And they shall be mine saith / the Lord of Hosts in that day / when I make up my jewels / Mal. III XVII./

In memory of / John Heyward / second son of / Daniel & Anna Heyward / who died July 1844 / in the fifth year of his age / I'll weep no tears upon the grave / where lies my darling out of sight / God has but taken what He gave / And made my child a seraph bright / He early tastes the promised bliss / And shall I, can I, weep for this /

In memory / of / Daniel Heyward / (planter) / born April 8th 1810 / died Sept 27 1888 / And now Lord what is my life? / Truly my hope is even in Thee /

In memory of Ann Bull Heyward / wife of Daniel Heyward / who died / October 4th 1851 in the 38th year / of her age /

## MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA WEEKLY GAZETTE

Compiled by MABEL L. WEBBER

*(Continued from the July Number)*

This morning died, in an advanced age, after a long and tedious indisposition, William Harvey, Esq; of this City (Wednesday, March 10, 1784)

Lately married at Indian Land, Mr. Philip Givens to Miss Sally Stone, of the same place. (Ibid.)

Wednesday morning died, on his passage from Pon Pon to this City, Dr. Matthew Kennedy. (Saturday, March 13, 1784)

Thursday morning last died, after an illness of only two days, in the bloom of life, Mrs. Jane Walter, consort of John Alleyne Walter, Esq; and only daughter of Dr. David Oliphant, of this City. Her remains were decently interred this morning attended by a number of respectable inhabitants. (Ibid)

Thursday was married at Edisto, Mr. Hugh Wilson, to Miss Joanna Rippon, only child of Isaac Rippon, Esq; of that place. (Ibid.)

Yesterday morning died, after a long illness, aged 44 years, Capt. William Bull, of Newport, Rhode-Island. His remains were decently interred this forenoon in the Independent Church Yard. (Wednesday, March 17, 1784.)

A few days ago was married at Beaufort, Mr. John M'Kee to Miss Margaret Johnson, daughter of Mr. John Johnson. (Saturday, March 20, 1784.)

Thursday last Mr. John Hume was married to Miss Mary Mazyck, daughter of the deceased William Mazyck, Esq; of this city. (Wednesday, March 24, 1784.)

Monday morning died, in this city, Major Anthony Ashby, a Member of the General Assembly of St. John's Parish. (Ibid)

Yesterday died, much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. John McCullough, a worthy, honest man. (Ibid.)

Thursday morning died, after a lingering indisposition, in the 23<sup>d</sup>. year of his age, Mr. Isaac Chalmers, eldest son of the de-

ceased Dr. Lionel Chalmers, of this city, and yesterday forenoon his remains were deposited in the family vault in St. Philip's Church-yard. (Saturday, March 27, 1784.)

Married.] Mr. Jesse Jones to Mrs. Margaret Prioleau, widow of the deceased Mr. Hext Prioleau. (Ibid.)

Yesterday, departed this life, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with exemplary patience, Mrs. Martha Williamson, Consort of William Williamson, Esq; of this city—Her remains were decently interred this forenoon in St. Michael's Church-yard, attended by a great number of respectable people. Wednesday, March 31, 1784.

Thursday last was married at Santee, Mr. Elias Vanderhorst, to Miss Sally Withers, only child of Mr. Richard Withers, of that place. (Saturday, April 3, 1784.)

Sunday morning died Capt. James Mackenzie—and on Monday Capt. George Cross, both of this City. (Ibid.)

Saturday last died, in the 19th year of his age, after a lingering illness, Mr. Algernoon-Sidney Ash, youngest son of the deceased Mr. Richard Cochran Ash.

On Sunday died, in her 29th year, Mrs. Ann Burton, wife of Capt. Isaac Burton.

On Monday died, in the 42d year of his age, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Richard Walter, Merchant of this City. (Wednesday, April 7, 1784.)

Last evening was married in Christ Church Parish, Mr. Hugh Rose, to the amiable Miss Susannah Read, daughter of the deceased ——— Read Esq; of the State of Georgia. (Ibid.)

This day died, in an advanced age, Mrs. Dupont, wife of Gideon Dupont, sen. esq. (Saturday, April 10, 1784.)

Last Sunday night died, after a short illness, in the 58th year of her age, much lamented by her friends & acquaintances, Mrs. Elizabeth Ash, widow of the deceased Cato Ash, Esq; of this city. Her remains were decently interred on Monday evening in the Independent Church-yard. (Wednesday, April 14, 1784.)

Last Thursday evening Mr. John Dewees was married to Miss Sally Baddeley, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. John Baddeley of this city.

The same evening, Mr. George Elfe was married to Miss Nancy Edwards, daughter of the deceased M<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Edwards, Saddler, also of this City. (Saturday, April 17, 1784.)



Lately died in Savannah, the Rev. John Holmes, who officiated as Rector of Christ Church in that place. (Ibid.)

Thursday last was married at Santee Joseph Glover, Esq; (son of the deceased Col. Joseph Glover) to Miss Betsy Jeanette, daughter of the deceased Capt. John Jeanerette. (Wednesday, April 21, 1784.)

Friday last died, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Tew, wife of Mr. George Tew, of this City. (Ibid.)

Thursday week Mr. John Bradwell, on his way home to Dorchester, in a schooner, was taken in a fit, and expired immediately. (Saturday, April 24, 1784.)

Thursday evening last Mr. Richard Humphrey, of Philadelphia, was married to Miss Sally Budd, a young Lady of beauty and merit, and eldest daughter of Dr. John Budd of this City. (Ibid.)

The same evening was married at Archdale Seat on Ashley river, Mr. William Branford, to Miss Polly Baker, daughter of the deceased Richard-Bohiun Baker, Esq. (Ibid.)

The same day was married at St. James's, Santee, Mr. John Blake of that place to Miss Polly Jeanerette, daughter of Capt. Jacob Jeanerette. (Ibid.)

Last Thursday was married at Beaufort, Mr. Daniel-John Greene, Merchant, to Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, widow of the deceased Mr. David Adams, of Beaufort. (Wednesday, April 28, 1784.)

The same day was also married at Beaufort, Mr. Richard Ellis, to Miss Elizabeth Greene. (Ibid.)

A few days ago was married at Georgetown, Mr. Robert Simons, of that place, to Miss Mary White, daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Martin White. (Ibid.)

Married.] On Tuesday, at Georgetown, Mr. George Ford, of Waccamaw, to Miss Kitty Wayne, daughter of M<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Wayne (Wednesday, May 5, 1784.)

Died.] At St. Thomas's, where he went for the recovery of his health, Dr Hyrne, of this City.

Last Monday, at Edisto, William Maxwell, Esq. His remains were brought to this City, and interred yesterday in the Scotch Presbyterian Church-yard. (Ibid.)

Thursday last was married at John's Island, Alexander Gar-

den, Esq; only son of Dr. Alexander Garden, formerly of this city) to the amiable Miss Ann Gibbes, only child of the deceased Robert Gibbes Esq. (Saturday, May 8, 1784)

The same day died, after a lingering indisposition, William Parker, Esq; one of the treasurers of this State, much regretted by his family and friends. (Ibid)

This morning died, in the bloom of life, after enduring a long and tedious illness with christian patience and resignation, Mrs. Sarah Pinckney, Lady of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Esq; and daughter of the Hon. Henry Middleton, Esq. (Ibid.)

Died.] Mrs. Margaret Cook.—Mr. John Mensing, son of the late Philip Mensing.—Mr. Benjamin Wheeler, Cabinetmaker.—Of the Sore-throat, a son of Mr. John Alleyne Walter. (Ibid.)

Thursday died, in this City, after a long illness, Mrs. Sarah Thomas, wife of Mr. William Thomas, of Peedee. (Wednesday, May 12, 1784.)

Thursday was married at Stono, Lieut. Campbell, of the 63rd British regiment, to Miss Betsey Smith, daughter of the deceased Thomas Loughton Smith, Esq; of this City. (Ibid)

Saturday last married at Beaufort, Mr. Benjamin Buché, to Miss Agnes Given, youngest daughter of Mr. John Given, of that place. (Ibid.)

Last Thursday (and not before, as lately mentioned) was married at John's Island, Alexander Garden, Esq; to the amiable Miss Ann Gibbes, daughter of Robert Gibbes, Esq. (Saturday, May 15, 1784)

Yesterday morning died, in this City, Mrs. Sarah Stevens, wife of Mr. Cotton—Mather Stevens, late of New-England.—Her remains were decently interred this forenoon in the Independent Church-yard. (Ibid.)

This morning died, in this City, Mr. Ebenezer Roche, of St. Thomas's Parish. (Ibid.)

Married.] In this City, Mr. Sanders Glover, to Miss Lydia Tucker, only daughter of the deceased Capt. Thomas Tucker.—Capt. John Addison, of Georgetown, to Miss Samson Ralph daughter of Mr. John Ralph.—Mr. Archibald Carson, to Miss Elizabeth Ross, widow of the deceased Mr. James Ross.—In St. Paul's Parish, Mr. James Legare, of John's Island, to Miss Mary Wilkinson, daughter of the deceased——Wilkinson, Esq.—

In St. Bartholmew's Parish, Mr. George Smith, to Miss Mary Smith.—In St. Thomas's Parish, Mr. James M'Knight, of Prince Frederick's Parish, to Miss Kezia Addison, daughter of the deceased Mr. Thomas Addison, of St. Thomas's Parish.

Died.] In this City, much regretted by her friends and acquaintances, Mrs. Sarah Lemprier, widow of the deceased Capt. Clement Lempriere.—At Wiltown, Miss Jane Stobo, daughter of the deceased James Stobo, Esq. (Wednesday, May 19, 1784.)

Mr. John Garden (son of the late Rev. Mr. Garden, of St. Thomas's) . . . . passenger on board Capt. Strong's vessel [from Philadelphia]; just off Lewis-Town, was taken in a fit, which immediately put a period to his existence.—His remains were interred at Lewis Town.—His death is much regretted by his friends and acquaintances. (Saturday, May 22, 1784.)

Died.] At the Congarees, Mrs. Hampton, wife of Colonel Wade Hampton. (Ibid.)

Sunday last died, at John's Island, in the 49th year of his age, William Stanyarne, Esq. (Wednesday, May 26, 1784.)

Yesterday morning died, after a lingering illness, which he endured with patience and fortitude, Mr. Philotheos Chiffelle, Merchant, of this City, whose death is much regretted by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. (Ibid.)

Thursday last was married at Jacksonborough, Mr. Francis Forgatt, Merchant, to Miss Mary Culliatt, daughter of the late Mr. Adam Culliatt. (Saturday, May 29, 1784.)

Yesterday morning died, in this City, Mr. John Maromet, Saddler. (Ibid.)

Yesterday morning died, in child-bed, much regretted by her numerous relations and acquaintances, Mrs. Sarah Bee, the amiable Consort of the Hon. Thomas Bee, Esq., one of the Wardens of this City, and eldest daughter of Thomas Smith, Esq., (Broad Street.)—Her remains were decently interred in the family vault in St. Phillip's Church yard, this forenoon, attended by a number of respectable inhabitants. (Wednesday, June 2, 1784.)

Lately died in Philadelphia, where he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. John Massey, only son of Mr. William Massey, of this city. (Ibid.)

Married.] In this City, last Thursday evening, Alexander Broughton, Esq., of St. John's Parish, to Miss Betsey Ravenel,

daughter of the deceased Daniel Ravenell, Esq.—Mr. William Wilkie, to Miss Nelly Ball, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Ball.—Mr. Charles Prince, to Miss Harriot Spencer.—At Chehaw, Capt. James Culliat, of Jacksonborough, to Miss Nancey Burr, daughter of the deceased Mr. Thomas Burr, of the Round O.—At Dorchester, Mr. John Lynes, Merchant, to Miss Peggy Minus, daughter of Mr. Jacob Minus. (Saturday, June 5, 1784.)

Died.] At Amelia Township, suddenly, Mr. Joseph Warley, Merchant, formerly of this City. (Ibid.)

Last Tuesday was married, at Northampton, in St. John's Parish, the seat of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Major James Hamilton, of the Pennsylvania Line to Mrs. Elizabeth Harleston, widow of the late John Harleston, Esq., and one of the daughters of the Hon. Thomas Lynch, Esq., deceased. (Wednesday, June 9, 1784.)

Thursday last was married at John's Island, Mr. Jeremiah Hutchinson, of this City, to Miss Betsy Witter, daughter of Mr. James Witter, of John's Island. (Ibid.)

*(To be continued)*



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